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AFFAIRS BEFORE RICHMOND.

Further Details of the Events of Last Week.

Interesting Particulars from Our Special Correspondent.

The Operations of Stonewall Jackson on Our Right and Rear.

Developments of Deserters from his Command.

Rebel Plans of Attack on Our Right, Left and Centre.

Their Plans Defeated by the Strategic Movements of Gen. McClellan.

SCENES AT WHITE HOUSE.

White House, Saturday, June 28—8 P. M.

A DREARY RIDE.

On Thursday evening at 7, I left Fair Oaks for the White House. The train had left the station at Savage's, early in the evening, so I turned my horse's head toward Bottom's Bridge, and concluded to ride the short distance of twenty miles. A battle had been fought on our right that day, but it was impossible to ascertain, at headquarters, any of the particulars.

The supposition was that Fitzjohn Porter was attempting to gain possession of a coveted hill on the south side of the Chickahominy, and had crossed for that purpose. The road to the White House, or at least the road called the shortest and best to travel on, is little better than a mule-path. Sombre clouds lined the horizon, threatening rain, and covering the forest where the road leads through with a density of darkness almost impossible to see my horse's head, the uneven ground caused him to stumble at every step. Just as I had emerged from the thickest part of the wood, I heard the word "halt." I did halt; some one came toward me; it was one of our patrol Captains; he had a company of infantry and two cannon posted to the side of the road. "All right, pass." After six hours' dreary and lonesome travel over the wilds and woods, I reached the White House. It was here I heard of Jackson's advance.

EXCITING TIMES.

A panic prevailed among the citizens, both Jew and Gentile. Dealers in Yankee Notions, and venders in preserved fruits, gathered in knots, discussing the state of affairs. Some of them regarded Jackson's coming as a hoax to bring down the price of their goods; others thought it was a trick of the Quartermaster's, to get sutlers away. Even the contrabands discussed the subject, and finally made up their minds to prepare their traps, and get on board of some boat, ready to go, "if de Union folks was going." All the negroes belonging to the Lee estate were informed they might get ready if they wanted to leave, and every one of them seemed delighted to think they could go where they were to be free, as one old, reverend darkie said. It was not until Saturday morning that the contrabands were shipped. They worked faithfully Thursday and Friday for Col. Ingalls, removing stores, &c.

I rode out to Tunstall's station to go to our right, but was prevented by our cavalry pickets from riding further, as they stated they expected the rebel forces to have reached the road I must take. I was compelled, therefore, to turn back.

DESERTERS FROM THE REBELS.

Two deserters from Jackson's army came in to within a mile and a half of the White House, and delivered themselves up to a couple of Gen. Stoneman's videttes, who were posted in the woods to the right of the White House. They had left Jackson's army early on Saturday morning near Gaines' Mill. One was a Lieutenant belonging to the Fourth North Carolina Regiment, named James Evans. He had been in the service since the first breaking out of the rebellion, and had participated at Bull Run and the late battle at Fair Oaks. His regiment belonged to Gen. Whiting's Brigade, Pettigrew's Division, who, it will be remembered, was taken prisoner by our forces at Fair Oaks. Gen. Whiting was formerly in command of Fredericksburgh, at the time of Gen. McDowell's advance. Col. Fisher, a Militia Captain, from Charlotte, N. C., was the first Colonel of the regiment; he was killed at Bull Run. Lieut.-Col. Avery succeeded him, and is now in command. It is regarded as the best drilled regiment in the rebel service.

Lieut. Evans states that on the Tuesday following the battle of Fair Oaks, orders were received for his regiment, with six others, three batteries of field pieces and three regiments of cavalry, to join the forces of Stonewall Jackson, in the Valley of the Shenandoah. They left Richmond on Tuesday night, in the cars, for Gordonsville, at which place they were to report. Stonewall Jackson, after their arrival at Gordonsville, ordered them to move forward with all possible dispatch to Staunton, where they were to remain, for the purpose, he supposed, of checking the army of Gen. Fremont. They remained at Staunton two weeks, when they were ordered back to Gordonsville with all possible haste. Some of the regiments—as many as the Virginia Central Railroad could take—went by the cars, and the remaining portion marched by three different roads. Among the latter was Evans. For miles along the road the rebel soldiers were importuned by the civilians along the route to show them Stonewall Jackson. They seem to have a perfect reverence for him, and would willingly risk their lives to do him the slightest service.

Jackson, he says, never allows his soldiers to inquire the name of any town or village when passing through on a march; and he has been known to deal most summarily with several soldiers and officers who have disobeyed his orders in this respect.

Jackson's force, with the reinforcements he received from Richmond after the battle of Fair Oaks, exceeded 55,000. His cavalry force he estimates at 7,000, Col. Wade Hampton's Legion being among the number. Of field artillery, he had fifty pieces, rifled, of the most approved calibre.

Jackson left Gordonsville late at night on last Tuesday week ago, taking part of his troops on the cars toward Richmond, and arranging for the balance to go by roads to certain points near Ashland. When about twenty miles from Gordonsville, the troops turned from the railroad across swamps and thick wooded land, striking upon country roads occasionally, in a direct line to Ashland, where they waited for their other forces to come up. Their average marching time was twenty miles a day. On Wednesday they reached a position on the north side of the Chickahominy, about two miles from Mechanicsville. Part of Jackson's army crossed the Chickahominy and came up on our front at Mechanicsville. He was with the army at Gaines' Mill, and then planned to desert the service. While a portion of Jackson's force was engaging Porter, he escaped, and with a private, William M. Hilton, of the Sixth Virginia, came in our camp safely.

After the success, as he was pleased to term the late rebel raid around our lines by Gen. Stuart, he says Stuart and Johnson urged Jeff. Davis to order Jackson to get in our rear or attack our right flank. A movement of this kind was called for by the necessities of their position, and was deemed of more importance at this critical juncture of the Confederate cause than a dozen victories in the Shenandoah Valley. Unless they held possession of Richmond the end of the rebellion was certain. Stuart said the Confederates had better lose every State than surrender one brick belonging to Richmond. It was through these counsels Jeff. Davis ordered Jackson to the rear of the Chickahominy; besides, our supplies at the White House and the railroad stations were needed by the rebel troops. Flour and beef constitute their daily rations, and only three pounds of salt is given out to one hundred and fifteen men each week. Since the advent of Jackson's army in Western Virginia his troops subsisted on half rations. They are ragged and filthy, and are made to fight only by their desperate condition.

Our dépôts of supplies are held up to their famished visions, and bountiful supplies of every luxury is promised if they defeat us. The rebel soldiers are mere machines; whatever spirit and independence they once possessed has been effectually crushed out. Wm. M. Hilton, the private belonging to the Sixth Virginia, Col. Reynolds, was in the Division commanded by Gen. Wm. Smith, formerly a member of Congress from Virginia, and who was known under the soubriquet of "Extra Billy." He has been in the service but three months, and corroborates fully the account of Lieut. Evans. He adds that scarcely any of the soldiers express a willingness to fight, and that their officers often resorted to cruelties to make them subordinate to orders.

After being driven in the swamps on his front, Jackson rested till early on Friday morning, when he again commenced the assault on the front and flank of Porter. The force of Jackson outnumbering Porter's two to one, rendered it necessary to withdraw, and make an effort to cross the Chickahominy, between Mechanicsville and Bottom's Bridge, which they succeeded in doing late on Saturday. It was a well-known fact that Gen. McClellan was anxious for the rebels to make a demonstration like this on his right, but had not, of course, anticipated the concentration of so large a rebel force as that under Jackson. I omitted to state that the rebel Lieutenant informed me the plan of attack had been arranged in this manner. As soon as Jackson attacked our right it was agreed he should make the battle last all day—success or defeat was immaterial. The day following Johnston was to assail our left, and, the day after, Lee, our centre. By this plan the rebels supposed *we would be compelled to keep our whole line under arms*, not knowing what part the rebels intended assaulting next, and so fatigue our army to such a degree that fighting would be impossible.

Gen. Jackson dresses in a private's uniform, as much torn and worn as the meanest soldier's. At battles he never is seated on a horse, but invariably stands with a musket, or among the soldiers. It is impossible for sharpshooters to pick him off, for this reason. He is greatly feared, but very popular with his men.

Gen. Stoneman sent Evans and Hilton to Gen. Casey, on board of steamer *Vanderbilt*, at 4 P. M. on Saturday, who took them in charge.

Stoneman received orders to fall back gradually toward the White House, and protect the railroad on his retreat, which he did successfully, and camped at Tunstall's Station on Friday evening. On the following morning a locomotive was sent out, with two platform cars, containing railroad iron and switches to leave at Dispatch Station. It left the White House early in the morning, and, when near Tunstall's Station, Gen. Stoneman waved his handkerchief for it to stop. He told the engineer that, from information he had received, he believed the enemy had captured Dispatch Station, and were there with about six thousand. He desired, however, the engineer to detach the cars, and run the engine up the track some distance, to see if there were any rails torn up. The engineer, not having enlisted for the war, and having an extreme dislike to rebels, coolly informed the General his engine made steam so slow, that he was afraid he would not be able to back her in time, if she should meet with danger. The General desired him to have a light engine sent up that he might make a reconnoissance. This was done, and the General went up the road a short distance.

GEN. STONEMAN'S FORCE.

When the news reached headquarters that Jackson was marching on our right flank, Gen. Stoneman was ordered to push up to the extreme right of Porter, with his brigade of cavalry and three regiments of infantry, with a battery of flying artillery. The infantry assigned him for this purpose were the Seventeenth New-York, Col. Lansing; Eighteenth Massachusetts, Col. Barnes, belonging to Martindale and Butterfield's Brigades, and the Sixth Pennsylvania Reserves, from Gen. McCall's Division. With this force, which he deployed to the north of Porter's wing, he met the rebel videttes, who fell back. The main force of the enemy engaged McCall on Thursday, and from Tunstall's, far enough, however, to see that it was in the hands of the rebels. Dispatch Station had a quantity of commissary stores still left, and it was believed a train of unloaded forage cars, but these may have been sent to Savage's before the rebels reached it. From Dispatch the rebels went to Bottom's Bridge, and destroyed it. We had no forces worth mentioning, on this side of the Chickahominy, with the exception of Stoneman's and Harlin's Cavalry at the White House.

OUR LOSS ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

Our loss in the two days' fight, killed, wounded and missing, will approximate to near four thousand. Ambulances were carrying the wounded to Savage's Station, and but one train, containing wounded, from this fight reached the White House. This was on Friday evening. They were sent on board of the steamer *Louisiana*. The capture of the railroad, which so much facilitated the speedy removal of our sick and wounded, is a sad blow to our suffering soldiers. They will now have to be removed to City Point, on the James River, where transports have been sent.

REMOVAL OF THE SICK.

Dr. Dunster, Medical Director of Transportation at the White House, began the removal of the sick and wounded soldiers from the hospital tents on board of the steamers *C. Vanderbilt*, *State of Maine*, *Kennebec*, *John Brooks* and *Louisiana*, at 10 o'clock on Friday morning. At 6 P. M., not an invalid remained at the White House dépôt. There were 1,680 sick and 170 wounded in all.

PREPARATIONS FOR LEAVING.

The Pamunkey River had become crowded with vessels of all classes and sizes, principally chartered by the Government for transporting stores, forage, ammunition, &c., &c. On Thursday Col. Ingalls issued an order for them to prepare to depart for West Point and Yorktown. Tugs were sent to tow them down the river as fast as possible. The store-houses and piles of commissary stores at the landing were covered with hay and saturated with whisky, with bombshells placed under each pile, ready to be fired at a moment's notice. All the valuable effects belonging to the Government, in the different offices, had been removed on board of steamers. The large water-tank, newly built, at the railroad bridge, and the bridge also, were prepared for destruction.

Bags of oats and corn were placed on board of barges, used as temporary docks, to be towed away by the steamers.

THE SUTLERS.

Teams belonging to the sutlers were loaded up and dispatched to Yorktown by the Williamsburgh road. Only a few of them possessed teams at the White House, the majority being engaged in transporting their stores to the regiments at the front. On Friday morning, sutlers made a rush to Capt. Sawtelle for passes to Fortress Monroe, leaving their tents and stock behind; a few chartered small vessels, and succeeded in saving something from the wreck. On Saturday morning, the excitement became more intense. The enemy were reported as being within four miles of the White House. Sutlers' Row, by 2 P. M., was entirely abandoned, together with those lining the shore of the Pamunkey, and their owners went on board of the steamers.

The soldiers brought away boxes of tobacco, tea, cheeses and cigars, in large quantities, and then set fire to the tents with the rest of their contents.

The loss of the Sutlers must have been $100,000 at least, some having large stocks on hand.

THE TELEGRAPH AND THE REBELS.

The rebels took possession of the telegraph at Dispatch Station, and received some of our messages, telegraphing answers back to the White House. The trick was discovered before they had obtained any important information.

THE STORES FIRED.

At about 3 P. M. on Saturday, Col. Ingalls ordered the tank and bridge to be fired first; after that the cars, engines, dépôt houses, tents, forage, hulks, stores, hospital tents, &c., extending from the bridge to the edge of the woods. Everything was destroyed systematically and in order. While the destruction was going on, Gen. Casey had his troops, together with the Harlin Cavalry, formed in line of battle, to receive the rebels if they should come to offer battle. It was a grand and imposing sight to witness the conflagration, the bombs bursting scattering the fire in all directions.

DESTRUCTION OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

At 4 P. M., a dense volume of smoke was seen to arise from the southwest corner of the roof of the White House. At a first glance it appeared as if proceeding from a pile of commissary stores, burning about two hundred feet from it, toward the railroad. In a few moments, however, flames ascended instead of smoke, and we were no longer in doubt as to the locality of the fire. The White House is burning, exclaimed almost every one on board of the steamers lying at the canalboat docks. Some expressed extreme satisfaction at the sight, while not a few regarded the destruction as wanton and unnecessary, calculated to inflame the rebels to add additional cruelties to our men, whom the fortunes of war made their prisoners.

The fire was the work of some incendiary, care had been taken to prevent the flames from the stores reaching its inclosure.

The main house was reverenced for its early associations, as being the identical house where Washington first saw and courted the widow Eustis, and where he spent a small portion of his married life. Latterly, it had become the theme of discussion in Congress relative to its disposal, and a degree of censure was attempted to be thrown upon Gen. McClellan for protecting it from being converted into a dépôt for sutlers stores, and a rendezvous for idle civilians and soldiers to congregate.

It had been assigned to the Sisters of Charity. They had removed their baggage only an hour before the fire was discovered.

Whatever it contained in the shape of furniture, paintings, books and, no doubt, there were many relics, endeared to its owners by a thousand ties, fell a prey to the fury of the flames. In two hours after the smoke was seen, nothing remained of the White House, save the burning embers and smoking ashes at its base, and two old-fashioned chimneys, which stood on each side of the gable ends. They looked through the openings of the trees like two grim giants, reviewing the scene of desolation.

EMBARKING THE LAST TROOPS.

Skirting the woods north of the railroad, Stoneman's Infantry came marching in at about 5 P. M. The *Vanderbilt*. *Knickerbocker* and the *John Brooks* were lying at the sanitary dock to receive them on board. In their rear was the cavalry. A courier came down to Gen. Casey from Stoneman, desiring him to be off immediately, as the rebel videttes were then in sight. The Eighteenth Massachusetts, Seventeenth New-York, and part of the Sixth Pennsylvania, composed the force. No time was lost in their embarkation. Stoneman, with his cavalry, then wended their way slowly along the edge of the woods to the road, and followed the rear of our wagons sent to Yorktown.

Two ambulances and several wagons were hurled over the embankment into the river, breaking into pieces by the fall. Some five mules and horses were left running around loose; with this exception, there was no property of any consequence remaining behind.

At 7½ o'clock P. M. the *Vanderbilt* blew the whistle and cut the ropes by which she was fastened, and with her consorts, steamed down the river, leaving the gunboats in our rear with decks cleared ready for action. The rebels, however, did not venture to occupy the evacuated site of the White House.

The line of defence before Richmond covered a circuit of thirty miles; to defend it, required a force three times greater than McClellan possessed. In abandoning that line for a front of but nine miles, with only one flank to guard, and even that protected by an almost impassable barrier—the Chickahominy—proves that McClellan has now advantages of position impossible for the rebels to regain.

ANOTHER INTERESTING ACCOUNT.

Special Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

With Stoneman's Light Division, June 28—P. M.

The advance upon Richmond has commenced, with a strategic movement on the part of Gen. McClellan, which, if properly executed, as it was judiciously planned, will redound to the credit of our young commander, and place him in an exalted position as a strategist, as he is now acknowledged to hold as an organizer of large armies.

More than a week ago, Gen. McClellan determined to withdraw from his position on the right at Mechanicsville, get out of the swamp, get better under cover of his parallels, prepare for any disaster, and concentrate his immense army for a grand flank assault upon Richmond. This withdrawal was carried on in such a cautious and quiet way that it was not until Wednesday night last that the enemy became aware of the important movement. This was evident, from the feeling they endeavored to execute successfully on our left, some days ago.

On last Wednesday Commodore Rogers ordered the *Port Royal* to proceed down the James River to a point just above the mouth of Chickahominy. Here launches and small boats were to proceed on shore and reconnoitre inland, until the army pickets were reached, so as to keep up communication with Fortress Monroe and our Government at Washington, in view of the probable advance of the enemy upon our right.

Early on Thursday morning Gen. McCall's Division, which was posted a little below Mechanicsville, commenced a retrograde movement toward the position held by Gen. Fitzjohn Porter, in the vicinity of New-Bridge. McCall had scarcely joined Porter before the rebels—the divisions of Anderson, Branch and G. V. Smith, under the command of "Stonewall" Thomas Jefferson Jackson—pushed him hard and forced him to halt and hastily form a line of battle, which was done in excellent style, the Bucktails deployed to the right and left in front as skirmishers.

Porter's Division came promptly to the support of McCall, and, fighting desperately, the two divisions fell back slowly towards Savage's Station on the Richmond and York River Railroad, when night came on and the battle ceased.

Meanwhile, Capt. Sawtelle, of Gen. McClellan's Staff, had succeeded in destroying everything in the way of buildings at White House, and moving all the transports down the river, had the gunboats stationed so as to command every approach.

On Friday the battle was renewed with great fury by the rebels, but with different results, McCall and Porter being reinforced by most of Keyes' Corps, making our defending force foot up about 40,000 men. The rebels were in turn reinforced by Longstreet's Division and a Division said to be improvised for Beauregard.

Gen. McClellan was present on Friday, and personally manœuvred the troops, handling them in a masterly manner, and especially supervising the artillery.

The cannonade lulled after about five hours' fighting, and both armies seemed to be recoiling for a desperate spring at each other, when the rebel skirmishers, finding no enemy east of them, changed front and advanced some miles in front of their position.

Gen. Stoneman now made a dash at them with nearly seven thousand cavalry, including Rush's Lancers, creating great havoc and a real panic. After this, Stoneman craftily wheeled about and covering the rear of our army, as it passed over Bottom's Bridge and the Long Bridge, followed them with his main force, leaving sufficient cavalry to observe the movements of the bamboozled enemy, as he proceeded east.

An hour later, and our gunboats opened upon the enemy on the line of the Pamunkey, near the White House. The old battle-ground was made to ring again and again with our floating batteries. When Gen. Stoneman heard this music he turned his horse's head toward the rebel Capital, and, smiling, said, "All is well; now for Richmond!"

Gen. McClellan has been at work all day, and, in advancing, has driven the enemy back at every point on the left and centre, with great loss to them, while ours was comparatively light. The transports, hospital-ships and other vessels have all been ordered to report at Jamestown Island, inside of the island, covered by our gunboats, should any enemy molest them. But of this there is no fear. From this they may proceed to a higher station on the river, as may be necessary. Gen. Casey's brave Division did excellent service in securing and transporting stores.

We are still fighting. Fort Darling will be ours tomorrow, and possibly Richmond will be occupied and the rebel army cut to pieces by the Fourth of July.

We have lost many good and brave men. Among them I have only time to call attention to the patriotic and gallant Cols. Black, Gove and McQuaid, a trio whose like we shall not see again fighting side by side so bravely.

The giant form of that educated soldier, Brevet Brig.-Gen. McQuaid, was plainly visible at times, and he was ever at the head of his regiment. He was an excellent mark for the rebel sharpshooters, and he fell with his splendid charger to the ground. Both died together, with bullets in almost every part of their bodies.

Gen. McClellan remarked to-night to the bearer of dispatches that we were everywhere victorious, but the great battle had just begun, and he could not make a report until the job was done.

But I must close and hasten to the left wing, for McClellan Heintzelman, Hooker and Kearney are there, and a movement is going on.

UP THE YORK RIVER.

Trip to the White House—Tremendous Excitement on the York River—Destruction of the White House—Strategy or Surprise—Gen. Frank Patterson—Accident to Col. W. Wall, of Washington—Gens. Stoneman and Casey—The James River Henceforth the Point of Interest—Important Dispatch from Gen. McClellan—All Bright Ahead.

On Board the John A. Warner, York River, Saturday, June 28, 1862.

Old Point was in such a state of excitement all yesterday, owing to the various conflicting rumors afloat respecting the army before Richmond, that I sat up until 12 o'clock, last night, to await the arrival of the *John A. Warner*, which left the White House at 3 o'clock P. M. The rumors I picked up there were to the effect that there had been fighting near the White House from 4 o'clock A. M. (Friday) until the hour the *Warner* left; that there was a general stampede of the sutlers from White House; the trees all cut down there to enable our gunboats to rake the shore; that all the stores, provisions and ammunition, &c., had been piled up and made ready for destruction on the approach of the enemy; that our whole fleet of transports, comprising not less than 300 vessels, and some three millions of property, were being hurried off from the White House to this place and that Porter had been repulsed across the bridge, but regained his position afterward.

Anxious to learn the facts of the case, I left Old Point this morning, at 11½ o'clock, on board the *John A. Warner*, bound for the White House, in company with Clement B. Barclay, Esq., of Philadelphia, the noted and beloved philanthropist; young Lieut. Vernon and his brother-in-law, Lieut. Stille, both of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry. The two latter were returning convalescents, to rejoin their regiments in the van of the army before Richmond; the former was on his usual mission of love and mercy to the wounded in the engagements now going on, and going direct to headquarters, where it was my intention, if possible, to accompany him.

We arrived at Yorktown at 1½ o'clock, staid but a few minutes to land the mail and a few stores, but could obtain no information. As we approached West Point the scene was very grand. The enormous accumulation of vessels was enough to give one the idea of approaching the Port of New-York or Liverpool. A rowboat from one of the fleet here came alongside and told us that all vessels were ordered to leave the White House—a piece of information which created much excitement. As we commenced to glide between the green and picturesque banks of the Pamunkey, there were abundant proofs to satisfy the most incredulous that something important and ominous was transpiring higher up the river; for numberless schooners, barges and craft of every description were seen coming down the river with tugboats. At 4¼ o'clock, one of the passengers on deck drew attention to a cloud of smoke in the horizon, and, sure enough, as we anxiously gazed at it and saw it rapidly increasing in bulk, it was plain enough to see that some conflagration was raging in a direction which the captain pronounced to be exactly that of the White House.

We were not long kept in suspense, for a vessel shortly afterward came rushing past us down the river, the people on her gesticulating frantically, pointing toward the fire, and shouting, "Go back! go back!" This was immediately followed by a Sanitary Commission steamer, whose captain roared out, as he shot past us, "White House on fire!" Then came others, in rapid succession, each one shouting—in answer to a dozen excited speakers on our deck—"Cumberland on fire!" "White House burnt up!" "Back! back!" "All gone! go back!" &c.

By this time the excitement on board was tremendous. People ran about asking a hundred questions of those who had no chance of knowing any more than themselves, and the evident panic of many would have been really amusing if we could have forgotten the tremendous issues involved in the truth or falsity of the reports that were reaching us. Matters were made no better by hearing—at 6 o'clock, and when within five or six miles of the White House—two distinct reports in that direction, and which our military friends said proceeded from our gunboats. The river was now crowded with descending craft of all sizes and shapes, laden with provisions and stores—barges lashed together and crowded with jibbering "contrabands," looking like flies upon a plumb-cake, and all of them repeating the admonition, "Go back!" "Go back!" for, with the exception of the *John Brooks*, which left Old Point with us to bring down the wounded, we seemed to be the only vessel going up the river, while we must have met at least 300 coming down. Those of the passengers who were now getting perfectly scared went to the Captain, throwing out hints of the rebels being at the White House, of the danger of proceeding further, &c.—but Capt. Cohen, evidently knowing his business best, paid no attention, but "kept the even tenor of his way," until we neared the White House, about 6½ o'clock, when we met the *Canonicus*, with Col. Inglis, Quartermaster of the White House, and Capt. Sartell, who peremptorily ordered us to stop.

It was a disappointment to one who had not yet seen the famed "White House," to be checked so near it, but the scene before me almost compensated, for it was painfully grand. Before us lay the broad river, with its dark banks so lately fringed with thickly clustering trees, but now denuded and barren—while, in rich contrast, the angry flames shot up, crimsoning the evening sky, rolling up vast clouds of copper-colored smoke, and filling the atmosphere with a lurid glare that was magnificently reflected in the broad surface of the river.

"The White House" is now a thing of the past. Not only was the dwelling so called destroyed, but everything else in that locality—tents, stores, clothing, ammunition, sheds, all—except two old wooden sheds used as stables. It appears that the work of destruction commenced at 3½ o'clock to-day. Five of Gen. Stoneman's scouts told him at the White House, at 1 o'clock, that the rebels had got down to Tunstall's Station, some six or seven miles off. Up to 3 o'clock, the telegraph was in good order, but at that time it stopped, and the operators and apparatus are said to be on board the *Canonicus*. We met the *L. Boardman*, loaded with the Sixth Pennsylvania Reserve, who, we were told, were ordered back to join Gen. Stoneman's forces at the White House, but shortly afterward we heard not only that this regiment had been sent back, but that Gen. Stoneman, with his whole forces, had abandoned the place.

What the object of the movement is—whether a reverse or a strategic design of vast importance, as some assert, it is impossible to say at present, in the conflicting shapes in which information comes. It seems quite certain, however, that White House is now totally abandoned as a strategic point, and that we are henceforth to centre all our interest on the James River. Our men are said to have cheered when the torch was applied, and I am, moreover, credibly informed that before the attack on our right wing, music was heard all along our lines (a thing that Gen. McClellan has long prohibited); by which we are led to hope that this was some well-advised and hopeful plan of battle, instead of a disastrous surprise; but, as I said before, we have as yet very little to draw conclusions from. All seem to conclude that if we have suffered in any way on our right, our centre is impregnable, and our left able to meet every emergency in connection with our forces on the James River. God grant it may be so! We stay at West Point to-night, to obtain, if possible, further news.

On Board the John A. Warner, West Point, Sunday, June 29, 1862.

We heard yesterday that the rebels had destroyed their dispatch trains, but the tugboat *Pussy*, which says she left the White House last night after everybody else, asserts that the trains got safely into our lines. We were also told that Gen. Frank Patterson had been taken prisoner, but this we *know* to be false, for the General has just been placed safe and sound on board of us by the *Canonicus*. He had just returned from Fortress Monroe, to join his regiment, and had ridden to within 200 yards of the enemy, when, finding that that was not *the* road to his boys, he wisely put spurs to his horse and got back to the White House.

The reports heard last night, and which were supposed to be caused by our gunboats shelling the rebels at White House, were nothing but the explosion of ammunition in the fire.

This whole affair is a perfect skedaddle of army traders, and our boat is as covered with German Jews as a dead carcase is with carrion crows. I hear some extraordinary things of the doings of these people, from those who ought to know something about them—the victimized soldiers themselves—and if one-half be true, it is quite time that some of the harpies among them be looked after. Our brave fellows have enough to contend with, without suffering from the rapacity of licensed swindlers.

I had some intention of quitting this boat to get on board the mail-boat *Canonicus*, but being informed that we were the faster boat of the two, and likely to be first at Old Point, I remained where I was. I was, however, "sold," with a large number of others. We had scarcely parted company, when we found ourselves converted into tugs—not thugs. Three huge, heavily-laden schooners were attached to our stern, and there we were, creeping down the river at the rate of a snail's gallop. It was dreadfully tantalizing to us, knowing the intense excitement that this matter would create in New-York, but there was no other alternative than to grin and bear it.

The result of this misfortune was that, instead of being at Old Point in time for the Baltimore boat, at 5 o'clock, we did not arrive there till after night, and—doubtless to improve our tempers—a severe thunder and wind storm came up just as we were arriving, which obliged the captain to anchor out far in the bay to avoid the other crowded vessels, thus compelling us to pass a night of great anxiety and doubts respecting any news that may have reached Old Point.

Hygeia Hotel, Old Point, Monday, June 30, 1862.

Our boat came ashore at 7 o'clock, and we narrowly escaped a terrible accident. Col. W. Wall, of Washington, a gentleman—like Mr. Barclay—devoting his time and means to our suffering men, and whose genial and refined society had added much to the interest of my trip, had just accosted me, in the act of landing from the *Warner* to the *Adelaide*, when his foot slipped and he fell between the two vessels. Nothing but the fortunate circumstance of a rope being immediately at hand, and the great rapidity with which he was drawn up saved his life; for he had not been out one instant when the sides of the two vessels touched.

The difference between this place and the Old Point I left, the day before yesterday, is perfectly astonishing. The whole bay is covered over with vessels of every description and size; some crowded with wounded men, others hurrying on with soldiers, stores and ammunition up the James River.

I am delighted to tell you that, although nothing authentic is yet known of the real state of affairs connected with this last important movement of our army before Richmond, I find, on landing here, far less causes for apprehension than existed even yesterday. No doubt, there are sundry croakers who, through fear, and others who, through political partisanship, will be trying to give it a coloring antagonistic to the gallant young chieftain in whom a nation's hopes are now centered; but heed them not. However the movement originated—whether designedly on the part of McClellan, or a surprise on the part of the rebels—one thing very evident, from all I can glean of the best sources, is that the affair, *as it now stands*, looks very much in our favor, and against the rebels. Another thing equally evident is, that this is the "beginning of the end" of the Richmond campaign, and that the solution of this momentous problem *cannot* now be longer delayed.

It is certainly difficult to those who are not acquainted with the schemes of our military leaders to comprehend what object could be aimed at in the destruction of some $50,000 worth of property at the White House; and the difficulty of assigning any cause has led some to suppose that it must have been the act of an incendiary. This, however, is a mistake; for it is well known that preparations for the burning of this property were made and openly discussed days before, under the eyes of Gen. Stoneman and Gen. Casey—at least I am so informed by a gentleman in whose veracity I have full reliance, and who was at the White House from the beginning to the end of the transaction. However strange or unfortunate such a step may at present appear, let us, before blaming, pause to see if such a comparatively insignificant sacrifice was not deliberately made for some overwhelming good.

There can be no doubt whatever that Gen. McClellan, finding the York River "played out" as a point of strategy, has wisely determined to vacate waters upon which the enemy have not a single tub afloat, and concentrate his energies where they can be most effective henceforth—on the James River. That this was a deliberate piece of *strategy*, and no "skedaddle," as some panic-stricken army hucksters and literary Captains would try to make out, is proved by the fact that Gen. McClellan has for some time past been bringing large stores of provisions from the White House to his lines, in quantities quite sufficient for the necessities of his army, and that loaded vessels have, for days past, been going up the James River—for what purpose no one, until now, understood. People are much mistaken who think that a man like Gen. McClellan would allow himself so easily to be cut off in his rear. The falling back of Porter really amounts to nothing. He doubtless fell back on purpose to allow the rebel General—Stonewall Jackson, or whoever it may be—to run quietly into a trap. Nobody has heard of his being any nearer to White House than the Dispatch Station, 13 miles distant, and if he does get there, what then? Why, he would only find himself in a wilderness, under the fire of our four gunboats; and long before he could cross the bridgeless Chickahominy, to attack us in the rear, he would be starved and worn out.

No, this was a masterly retreat, and no skedaddle. After Porter's wing had fallen back—doubtless with intention—Gen. Stoneman went out for a reconnoissance in force, with 800 cavalry, Capt. Gibson's Battery, of ten guns, Seventeenth New-York and Eighteenth Massachusetts. He met the enemy at Old Church, and had a brisk engagement, but finding them in overwhelming numbers, fell back in perfect order upon Tunstall Station, and thence to the White House. His cavalry and battery were sent across country to Yorktown, while Stoneman and Staff came down to Old Point by the *Knickerbocker*, as did also Gen. Casey, who, it is not generally known, is now without command. The two infantry regiments came down by the *John Brooks*, *Knickerbocker* and *Vanderbilt*, and will doubtless go at once up the James River with Gen. Stoneman.

I have just heard that a dispatch has been received from Gen. McClellan, saying *he has opened up a way to the James River above City Point!* Coupling this with the gunboats that we have on the James River, and Burnside, who ought to be on hand, it would seem that we have little to fear as to the result of the struggle now *going on*. If, therefore, you do not actually hear of Richmond having fallen before the Fourth of July, celebrate the glorious anniversary "as if you had heard some very good news." NEMO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Fortress Monroe, Monday, June 30.

Reports are current to-day that Gen. McClellan has taken Richmond, but there is no good authority for the rumor, the telegraph not being at work, and there not being a boat from the James River, although a boat is hourly expected.

Schooners have been arriving here all day, loaded with cattle, horses, mules, hay and commissary stores.

There was nothing left above West Point when the last steamer passed down last evening, but at West Point there were 200 barges and schooners, mostly small schooners.

Sick and Wounded at Fortress Monroe.

The following are among the sick and wounded New-York, New-Jersey, New-England and Regular soldiers which arrived at Fortress Monroe on June 28 and 29, by the steamers *Daniel Webster* and *John Brooks*:

George Wood, 12th Regulars—sick.
Albert Poley, Co. A, 14th Regulars—typhoid.
Reuben Teele, 14th Regulars—sick.
Alonzo Schœner, 8th N. J.—sick.
M. McCrytal, 8th N. J—sick.
George M. Lowell, Co. K, 2d Maine—sick.
F. A. Nye, Co. K, 2d Maine—sick.
Alfred S. Wilson, Co. B, 5th N. Y.—sun stroke.
A. S. Isham, Co. D, 1st Berdan Sharpshooters—sick.
Corp. Wm. Geeynne, Co. A, 5th N. Y.—fever.
Frank L. Kisby, Co. E, 5th Mass.—pleurisy.
Charles H. Hooper, Co. B, 2d Maine—diarrhœa.
John M. Chamee, Co. K, 87th N. Y.—sick.
Thomas McCarty, 10th N. Y.—sick.
Timothy Faley, Co. G, 31st N. Y.—wounded, arm.
Andrew Dunn, Co. C, 14th Regulars,—wounded, leg.
H. C. Clinton, Co. L, 1st Cal.—rheumatism.
Corp. Wm. H. Thomas, Co. I, 10th N. Y.—in leg.
A. J. Morris, Co. A, 5th N. Y.—in hand.
Jas. Heston, Co. A, 16th N. Y.—in leg.
S. M. Estel, Co. B, 2d N. J.—sick.
Simon Noonan, Co. F, 6th Regulars—in left thigh.
Lieut. D. S. Sharpley, 2d U. S. Infantry—debility.
Pat. Connor, Co. F, 2d U. S. Infantry—left thigh.
D. W. Hubbell, Corp. Co. H, 44th N. Y.—left arm.
David Hoben, Co. C, 5th U. S. Cavalry—debility.
John Loffin, Co. A, 14th U. S. Infantry—debility.
Wm. Vandenburg, Co. B, 5th N. Y., musician—debility.
Hiram S. Shiro, Co. G, 1st Conn.—rheumatism.
Jas. H. Bowdin, Co. I, 5th Maine—sick.
David Coon, Co. K, 14th N. Y.—rheumatism.
Hiram Merchant, Co. A, 12th N. Y.—sick.
F. Slevin, Co. E, 12th N. Y.—sick.
John Holey, Co. F, 12th N. Y.—sick.
Wm. Withington, Co. E, 18th Mass.—sick.
Sergt. Jack Pearson, Co. D, 17th N. Y.—sick.
Lewis Schmidt, Co. A, 1st Berdan S. S.—sick.
Chas. H. Haskins, Co. B, 18th N. Y.—sick.
Thos. M. Williams, Co. H, 1st Berdan S. S.—sick.
Paul Miller, Co. D, 3d U. S. Inf.—sick.
Lieut. O'Connor, Co. D, 14th U. S. Inf.—fingers.
Jno. Sharpley, servant, 2d Vt.—fever.
A. J. Reed, 44th N. Y.—fever.
John A. Harlow, Co. C, 18th Mass.—sick.
Geo. A. Corine, Co. F, 44th N. Y.—sick.
Wm. G. Kronkide, Co. C, U. S. S. S.—arm and side.
Ed. Rosencranz, Co. E, 4th N. Y.—sick.
Ber. Faley, Co. K, 63d N. Y.—right hip; died 28th June.
Murray Tuttle, Co. H, 8th Ill. Cav.—fever.
Unknown, Co. H, 18th Mass.—fever.
Wm. D. Ward, Co. A, 4th U. S. Cav.—wounded, head.
Corp. A. L. Brown, Co. A, 10th N. Y.—rheumatism.
Wm. H. Winsor, Co. E, 18th Mass.—sick.
Newell Furman, Co. C, 1st Berdan, musician—sick.
Sergt. John Noonan, Co. G, 14th U.S. Inf.—left arm.
Wm. Main, Co. G, 2d U. S. Inf.—in hip.
Michael Cain, Co. A, 1st N. Y.—in breast.
John King, Co. C, 9th Mass.—in breast and arm.
Wm. A. Bedell, Co. B, 5th N. Y.—left arm.
Robert L. Hamson, Co. C, U. S. Infantry—left hand.
Freeman Hall, Co. K, 29th Mass.—debility.
Lieut. J. C. Vandizer, Co. A, 25th N. Y.—sick.
Frank E. Marble, Co. G, 1st Berdan—fever.
John G. Cooke, 5th Mass. Battery—sick.
Francis M. Bull, Co. H, 77th N. Y.—sick.
Daniel Welsh, Co. C, 14th U. S.—sick.
Benj. Carey, Co. C, 14th U. S.—sore leg.
Milo Everest, Co. D, 12th U. S.—sick.
John Slate, Co. B, 13th N. Y.—wounded in jaw.
Jos. P. Howland, Co. C, 22d Mass.—sick.
Corp. J. J. Jones, Co. C, 22d Mass.—sick.
Corp. Michael Hounigan, Co. H, U. S. Infantry—left thigh.
Pat. Burns, Co. D, 9th Mass.—right foot.
Horace Fasdice, Co. E, 1st Berdan—sick.
Jas. McLaughlin, Co. D, 9th Mass.—in face.
Hugh McLaughlin, Co. I, 9th Mass.—in hand.
Corp. Geo. Stoddart, Co. F, 10th N. Y.—sick.
Sergt. Jas. Rickerts, Co. F, 20th N. Y.—in throat.
C. Sullivan, Co. I, 9th Mass.—in shoulder.
Henry Hasson, Co. G, 13th N. Y.—bruise in back.
Frank Fisher, Co. F, 18th Mass.—sick.
C. E. Lathrop, Co. I, 14th N. Y.—right arm and left leg.
Frank Stillman, Co. H, 1st Berdan—fever.
John B. Sheeley, Co. H, 18th Mass.—sick.
Wm. Levery, Co. G, 9th Mass.—left arm.
John Boagit, Co. G, 55th N. Y.—fever.
Ephraim Chreuse, Co. A, 55th N. Y.—left leg.
Corp. John Hawkins, Co. D, 20th N. Y.—left leg.
Lieut. E. Whitchiceo, Co. G, 4th N. J.
Lieut. J. Frantz, Co. H, 3d New-Jersey.
J. W. Horne, Co. E, 7th New-Jersey.
C. Tucker, Co. K, 7th New-Jersey.
J. A. Cenry, Co. B, 2d New-Jersey.
J. W. Archer, Co. B, 1st New-Jersey.
S. Allsharse, Co. E, 1st New-Jersey.
T. Phillips, Co. B, 3d New-Jersey.
B. T. Duffield, Co. A, 3d New-Jersey.
H. Aldergo, Co. K, 1st New-Jersey.
William Grey, Co. I, 1st New-Jersey.
A. Gillerch, Co. K, 1st New-Jersey.
H. S. Clark, Co. A, 3d New-Jersey.
John Downs, Co. A, 3d New-Jersey.
James Edwards, Co. F, 7th New-Jersey.
M. King, Co. H, 3d New-Jersey.
G. Beaument, Co. D, 1st New-Jersey.
A. H. Buman, Co. I, 7th New-Jersey.
E. A. Long, Co. G, 1st New-Jersey.
J. Grant, Co. A, 1st New-Jersey.
T. Lapettet, Co. I, 1st New-Jersey.
John Rentz, Co. A, 6th New-Jersey.
Sergt.-Maj. J. B. Wild, 2d New-Jersey.
W. F. Griggs, Co. H, 2d New-Jersey.
W. W. Squires, Co. A, 1st New-Jersey.
M. Closson, Co. B, 3d New-Jersey.

THE FIFTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

Baltimore, Tuesday, July 1.

Numerous inquiries are received here as to the wounded and killed in the Fifth New-York Regiment. We have no information beyond what is already published, except reports that are probably exaggerated, and which it would be improper to publish.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Scotia, City of Baltimore and the Teutonia at this Port.

American Affairs in Parliament and the Press.

A Batch of "Recognition" Resolutions.

RUMORED MEDIATION OF RUSSIA.

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS FOR MEXICO.

The Emily St. Pierre Not to be Given Up.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE

The Royal Mail steamer *Scotia*, Capt. Judkins, which sailed from Liverpool at about 2 P. M. on the 21st, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 22d June, arrived here yesterday morning.

The screw steamship *City of Baltimore*, Capt' Kennedy, from Liverpool June 18th, and Queenstown 19th, also arrived yesterday morning.

The *Kangaroo* reached Liverpool at about 9 A. M on the 20th.

The *Europa* arrived off Queenstown at 10 A. M. on the 21st June.

The *Hibernian* arrived off Londonderry on the afternoon of the 17th, and reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 18th of June.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:

"Lord Lyons, our able and zealous Minister at Washington, may be expected in London shortly. The American journals will, no doubt, make many extraordinary surmises, and indulge in many strange statements respecting the motives of his Lordship's journey at this moment. We believe he is coming home on private business, as he has not been in England since the death of the Admiral, his father."

The London journals indulge in a variety of comments upon the struggle before Richmond on the 31st of May and the 1st of June—some treating it as a National victory, others as a drawn battle, and others again as a success for the Confederates.

The Liverpool correspondent of the London *Times*, Mr. Spence, whose effusions are strongly Secessionist, writes in favor of the policy of mediation, although he admits that this is not the time to put it in force. He thinks that when mediation is proposed, it should be done by the general voice of Europe.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* is of the opinion that the Americans of the South are giving way rapidly before the steady and scientifically applied pressure of superior means and resources in men, money and materials for war. The military success of the Federals is, however, in the eyes of the writer, no guarantee for the restoration of the Union.

The Morning *Herald* of the 21st gives a different view. In it the Confederate forces are stated to be very strong, though their exact numbers are not known. It was nevertheless doubtful if they would risk another engagement before Richmond. The *Herald* says the greatest anxiety prevailed in the Northern camp as to the possibility of the gunboats forcing the passage of the James River—an operation on which the success of McClellan's movements might be said to rest. The *Herald* learns, from sources on which it places complete reliance, that the Federal loss at the battle of Fair Oaks did not fall far short of 13,000 men—killed and wounded!

The New-York correspondent of the London *Times*, in a letter dated June 6, says:

"If Great Britain and France have any intention of stepping in at the last moment to stay the tide of battle, now is their time to urge submission upon the South and magnanimity upon the North, for unless Beauregard and the other Confederate leaders succeed in retreating to Texas, there is not the slightest hope for their cause. Their dream of independence has vanished; they can do nothing further to realize it unless by carrying on a savage and hopeless guerrilla warfare amid the swamps and mountains of their more inaccessible regions."

Lord Palmerston obtained leave to bring in a bill to carry into effect the treaty entered into between Her Majesty and the United States of America, for the suppression of the African slave-trade. He paid a high compliment to the handsome manner in which the American Government had behaved; for, aware of the manner in which their flag was used, they had themselves proposed this treaty.

Earl Canning died on the 17th inst.

The presentation of the freedom of the City of London to G. Peabody will take place on July 10.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Windsor Castle from his tour in the East, on Saturday last, at 5 P. M.

The Confederate steamer *Sumter* was still in Gibraltar Bay, and the United States screw sloops *Tuscarora* and *Kearsage*, and sailing transport *Release*, off Algesiras.

In Parliament, with reference to the Canadian Militia question, the Duke of Newcastle said:

"He by no means despaired as to the disposition of Parliament, or of the Government of Canada, to pass another Militia bill, which might be as effective and as good as that which had been rejected. At all events, he felt certain that the Canadian Ministry and Parliament would not be acting in accordance with the spirit and the wishes of the people of Canada if they did not pass such a bill. All parties—the French equally with the English population—were most unanimous in their desire that some measure should be passed, and that before the coming Winter, for the effectual defence of the Provinces; and he assured the House that, as far as he was concerned, he should continue, both privately and officially, to urge upon the Government and the people of Canada not to delay the passing of such a measure."

The dissolution of the French Legislative Assembly had been postponed.

The weather in France had been as unfavorable of late for the crops as in England, and was causing some uneasiness.

It was reported in Paris that M. Persigny had failed in his mission to London respecting American affairs.

Garibaldi arrived at Turin on the 19th.

It is stated by the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* that Garibaldi had forwarded a statement of his case against Sig. Ratazzi for publication in London, and it is to appear in the columns of the *Daily News*. It is understood that in it he distinctly charges Ratazzi with having played him false.

It was reported at Turin that the decree suspending the formation of national rifle clubs in Lombardy was about to be rescinded.

King Victor Emanuel had granted a pension of 100,000 francs a year to the widow of the Prince of Capua.

Negotiations had taken place at Turin in consequence of Garibaldi's arrival. The party of action are reported to have invited him to declare whether he would side with them or with the Government. Garibaldi, in consequence of this, is said to have given in his resignation as President.

The *Shipping List* says:

"It is evident the Russian Government associate the recent fires with a revolutionary movement of considerable magnitude. A city like St. Petersburgh is never divided off into military districts and placed under martial law in order to prevent or control accidental conflagrations; but where such conflagrations result, or are supposed to result, from revolutionary movements, the course which has been pursued by the Government is susceptible of ready and most satisfactory explanation."

The *Shipping Gazette* adds:

"So grave are the apprehensions entertained for the future that goods under consignment from this country to St. Petersburgh have been countermanded until the Russian Government can be said to have fairly got the upper hand of the movement."

The London *Morning Post* complains of the intrigues of Russia against Turkey and the constant trouble she stirs up in the provinces.

Great excitement is reported to exist throughout all the provinces of the Russian Empire. Secret Societies were at work.

The Turks commenced to bombard Belgrade, on the morning of the 17th, and several parts of the town were soon in flames. The country people had been summoned to the assistance of the citizens.

AMERICAN MATTERS IN PARIS.

End of the Discussion on French Mediation—Russia Claimed to be in Favor of Mediation—Gen. Butler's Order—Malignity of the Tory Press—Spirit of the Liberal Party—The Confiscation Bill Discussed.

From our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, June 20, 1862.

After a flourish of trumpets to cover the retreat the journals have ceased the discussion of the mediation question, and we may now count again on an intermission of three or four weeks. One of the discomfited secession sheets says, however, that if England refuses to coöperate with France, Russia will not, and that overtures have already been made to that Power on the subject. This, of course, is a pure fabrication.

The attacks on Gen. Butler's unfortunate order relating to the ladies of New-Orleans continue and the *National Intelligencer* having stated, evidently by mistake, that Gen. Butler had been replaced by Gen. Shepley, the journals generally, including the *Moniteur*, congratulate the American Government on the promptitude and propriety of the reparation. You can have no conception in fact unless you were able to see all the European journals, the noise that has been made and is being made over this order. The *Journal des Débats* ventured to explain in a very timid way that the order in question was only a menace to put into execution a municipal law already existing, and that the penalty to be applied was only such as would have been applied, perhaps, by any European General under similar circumstances, only that the European General would have had more sense than to have adopted such an indiscreet and indefensible phraseology. One would have supposed that an explanation so evidently just and well-intentioned would have stopped, or at least moderated, the extraordinary outcry; on the contrary no one pays it any attention, and the *Constitutionnel*, with the malignity and ferocity which has characterized its whole course toward the Government and the people of the United States, and which is the more singular as being in opposition to the official course of the Government it follows and sustains, right or wrong on all other subjects, brutally charges the *Journal des Débats* with being the apologist of a man who consigns the respectable women of New-Orleans to infamy.

The conduct of a portion of the London and Paris Press just now is a disgrace to the nations to which they belong. In presence of a struggle in which all their interests are on the side of the Union, instead of raising a voice now and then in favor of a cause which is to all nations the dearest in which they can engage, they pursue a system of opposition which is without honor or dignity, and which can only be described as a system of small, pitiable lying, based upon ignorance and malevolence. Just now these journals are reveling in this kind of malignant abuse to an extent heretofore unknown, and when the war is over the people of the United States will owe a debt of hatred which will justify any reprisals in war or commerce which our legislators may adopt. It is true that the official acts of the Governments of England and France are strictly legal, as they understand them, but their unofficial acts are the very opposite, and are intended to embarrass and defeat the success of the Union cause. When a French or English Cabinet Minister sits down to write a dispatch on the American question, he takes good care to keep within the restrictions of international law, for fear that an infringement may establish a dangerous precedent to react against himself on some future occasion; and then he goes out and unofficially boasts of his virtue, his forbearance, and his long-suffering kindness to the Government of the United States, and hounds on his newspaper partisans against that Government by unmanly and untrue charges and insinuations. The ignorance in which the masses are kept in regard to the questions involved in the war enable the maliciously inclined writers to exert a wide influence, and I am sorry to say that lately there have been unmistakeable evidences that in both France and England the masses are growing more inimical to the cause of the Union. Constant denunciations, proceeding from a source accepted as more or less authoritative, batters down the defences of an ignorant ear as rapidly as arguments, and thus we see the *Constitutionnel* triumphantly parading in its columns this morning nearly the whole provincial press as having been converted to its doctrine of intervention or mediation, which means the same thing. I would not, on account of these foreign demonstrations, see the Government or the Generals in command of the army hasten one step quicker than they would have done; but I would see them prepare for the war which must inevitably arrive with France or England, or both combined, if this outrageous conduct of the two nations toward us continues. The French Government which was at first alarmed at the capture of New-Orleans and of Yorktown, has recovered from its fright by news from its agents to the effect that the South, when militarily conquered, will be in the condition of Venice, ready to take up arms again whenever an occasion offers. On the strength of this belief the Mexican programme has assumed its original shape; that is to say, whatever it is, it will be carried out as if the Government of the United States was powerless to interfere. In case France desires to make an acquisition of territory, or to assume a protectorate, she will count on the disaffected people of the Southern States to aid her against the Government of Washington—not as allies, probably, but as a disaffected people, ready to seize upon any occasion when their own Government is engaged elsewhere, to strike a blow for themselves.

But behind these parties in France and England who are thus throwing all sorts of obstacles in the way of the National Government, there is a liberal party, which understands perfectly the *animus* of the struggle, and which has involuntarily and by instinct ranged itself on the right side. This party, which is the party of progress and of civilization, sees that the struggle is one between a proud aristocracy, limited in numbers, and devoted to a rule or ruin policy, and the democracy, and they are doing what they can to stem the current of falsehood and abuse which the Slavery interest is pouring out. To this liberal party in Europe we have contracted a debt quite different to that we owe to the other party, and one which our people should never lose an occasion to repay. The day may come within the present generation when the struggle between despotism and liberalism may be renewed, and then our friends of to-day, whom we now know and esteem, should not look to us in vain for something even more substantial than sympathy.

It is hardly worth while to refer again to the ignorance or malevolence of our enemies in Europe, but here is an example of one or the other in an official quarter which is entitled to a mention, as showing how public opinion is nourished with facts. The *Moniteur*, in its London correspondence, says that the people of the North will soon be brought to accept a mediator, because of the complete prostration of trade and the danger of a famine! And this was said at a time when ships were arriving every day at European ports laden with American grain, and when French grain agents in America were informing their Government that the country was glutted with produce seeking a foreign market! It is thus that contemporaneous history is written.

A discussion on the subject of the Confiscation bill, which lately passed the American House of Representatives, is now going on in the columns of the Paris Press, and they all condemn the act as contrary to the spirit of the age in which we live. The principle involved is that it is not right for the sins of the father to be visited upon his innocent posterity. The secession papers, of course, attack this act of the House of Representatives with great violence, if for no other reason than because it enters into their programme to abuse all the acts of the Government of Washington; while the liberal papers attack it so as to deal a blow at the French Government, which confiscated a part of the property of the Orleans family, and which stills suppresses journals which venture too far in criticising its acts.

We have just received on this side the news of the capture of Memphis and the entire opening of the Mississippi; of the falling of Fremont into an ambuscade at Strasburgh, and of the passage of Fort Darling by the Federal fleet. We hope by the next steamer to hear of the fall of Richmond.

MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

A Flock of Motions and Resolutions.

In the House of Commons, on the 17th, Mr. W. E. Forster asked the honorable member for Sunderland, whether he intended to bring on on Friday next the motion with respect to American affairs of which he had given notice.

Mr. W. S. Lindsay said that if he considered it advisable to proceed on Friday with his motion, the object of which was the recognition of the Southern States, he would that evening, or to-morrow at the latest, place the terms upon the table.

In the House of Commons, on the 20th, the question having been put that the Speaker should leave the chair, in order that the House might go into Committee of Supply,

Mr. W. S. Lindsay said that it had been his intention to have submitted to the House that evening a resolution, the object of which would have been the recognition of the Southern States of America, but many hon. members whom he had consulted, and whose opinions he was bound to respect, had recommended that he should postpone the motion. In deference to their opinions, he proposed to postpone it until the 11th of July. Before that time he trusted that Her Majesty's Government would see the necessity of taking in hand a question so grave and important, and one which properly belonged to the Executive, and would thus render it unnecessary for any private member to submit to the consideration of the House the desirability of recognizing the Southern States, because it must be apparent to all men that before long those States must become an independent nation.

On the same day, Mr. Hopwood gave notice that on the 1st of July he should move the following resolution: "That it is the duty of Her Majesty's Government to use every means consistent with the maintenance of peace, either in concert with the great Powers or otherwise, as they may think it expedient, to endeavor to terminate the civil war now raging in America.

The Case of the Emily St. Pierre.

Lord Brougham, on behalf of his noble and learned friend (Lord Lyndhurst,) whose health, as their lordships would be glad to hear, had greatly improved of late—[hear, hear]—asked for the correspondence which had taken place respecting the capture of this vessel by the Americans, and her recapture from the prize crew. He understood that there had been some correspondence upon this subject, and he wished to know from the noble earl whether there would be any objection to produce that correspondence.

Earl Russell—I have no objection to lay the papers before the House, as the correspondence is now closed, and Lord Lyons, in his last letter, promised to send it home immediately. The opinion of the law officers was taken upon this question, and they stated that there was no power in this country to surrender the vessel, or to give it up to the United States Government. It was at that time supposed there was no precedent to refer to, but I have been informed this morning that there is a precedent, singularly enough, when the British Government demanded from the American Government the surrender of a vessel which had been recaptured by the crew, after being seized as a prize. Mr. Adams, the grandfather of the present American Minister in this country, was then President, and he replied that there was no precedent for such a demand. The result was the British Government failed to obtain the redress they sought from the American Government. ["Hear," and a laugh.]

The Mexican Question in the British Parliament.

In the House of Lords on the 19th June, Earl Russell, after presenting a petition from Auckland, praying for separation from other parts of New-Zealand, said: I beg to take this opportunity of making a statement to your Lordships as to matters of considerable importance, upon which it is desirable no misapprehension should exist. It has been stated in the public prints that a Convention has been entered into by Sir C. Wyke and Commodore Dunlop on one side, and the Mexican Government on the other, by which the British claims on Mexico will be satisfied, and that the Convention has been ratified by Her Majesty's Government. As to the first part, it is quite true that a Convention has been signed by Sir C. Wyke and Commodore Dunlop, and it has been sent home for ratification. The arrangement contemplated for the satisfaction of British claims was fair and liberal, but we found that the Convention referred to another Convention between Mexico and the United States, and, fearing that it might involve this country in difficulties, Her Majesty's Government determined not to ratify it. There is another point upon which I wish to make a statement to the House. It is generally believed in France, and much circulated here, that Her Majesty's troops, together with the Spanish troops, were withdrawn, leaving the French troops alone to contend with the difficulties of the situation. After the temporary check which the French troops received, no one can be surprised that the French Government have resolved to send large reinforcements to Mexico, but the order is not founded upon any course taken by the British Government. In the original Convention of October there was no specific engagement as to the number of troops to be sent on the part of the different Governments, but communications were made separately by each Government. The Spaniards declared that they meant to send 6,000 or 7,000 troops. The French said at first that they would send 2,000, which was afterwards increased to 2,500 men. The British Government proposed to send a squadron with 700 marines, to be landed, if necessary, for the occupation of forts. The marines were landed, and for a short time occupied some forts. It seemed that the land forces met with difficulties, and Commodore Dunlop, in order not to have the appearance in any way of leaving the allies, said he would provide, by his own activity and resources, camp equipage and conveyance. That, however, has not been approved by the Home Government, and orders were sent out that the marines should be reëmbarked. Commodore Dunlop, on his side, very soon found that there was no immediate danger of collision with the Mexicans, and he determined to send away the marines, who were never intended to march up the country. They were accordingly removed from Vera Cruz. After this came the convention, and the allied commissioners agreed to a *procès verbal*, with regard to which I will now say nothing, as I do not wish to enter into the great question involved in it. But it should be known that at that time there were only 150 marines in occupation of the various forts, and when the rupture took place between the French Commissioners on the one side, and the English and Spanish Commissioners on the other, it was determined by Commodore Dunlop to haul down the British flag in the ports of Mexico, and to withdraw his small force. There was thus no question of withdrawing troops from Mexico, for there never were any land troops there; the only force we ever sent in the naval squadron was a force of 700 marines, the greater number of whom were withdrawn some time previously. [Hear.] I thought it necessary to make this statement, as I believe that great misapprehension has arisen on the subject. I am informed that considerable indignation has been expressed in France as to the presumed withdrawal of troops by this country at a very critical moment. That supposition, as I have shown, has no foundation in fact, as there were no British troops to be withdrawn from Mexico. [Hear, hear.]

The Earl of Malmesbury was glad that the noble Earl had felt it his duty to give some explanation to the House, as the question had excited some considerable anxiety in England, and produced something like a disagreeable feeling toward England in France.

The Earl of Carnarvon asked whether it was true that Sir Charles Wyke left Mexico and went to New-York, and that the Convention was entered into after that time.

Earl Russell said that Commodore Dunlop and Sir Charles Wyke never went to New-York. Sir Chas. Wyke wrote home to say that it was his intention to go there, but he never executed that intention. He was now living at Mexico, but not in an official character, and he had informed the Mexican Government that he would not resume that character until the Convention had been ratified by his Government. The Spanish Secretary of Legation was also, he believed, living there in an unofficial capacity. With regard to the address of the French Government to the Chamber, it was certainly liable to misapprehension. But the papers which had been laid before Parliament were likely to remove that misapprehension, and he should write dispatches upon the subject, which would, he hoped, tend to the same result.

The Earl of Malmesbury said he had seen in the public prints a statement that the feeling in Mexico was that Sir Charles Wyke had taken a strong part with the Mexican Government as against the proceedings of the French. He did not believe it at the time, but it was alleged that Sir Charles had attended some public representation given at a theatre, for the benefit of the wounded Mexicans. This, if true, was a very ill-judged act. There was in this country no feeling whatever against the French as to their proceedings in Mexico. His own feeling was that they had made a great mistake in point of policy, but the state of Mexico was such that any change in the Government there must be an improvement. [Hear.] The people of Mexico, and the world generally, were likely to profit by the acts of the French, however opposed those acts might be to the interests of France. [Hear, hear.]

Earl Russell said that Her Majesty's Government had no information that Sir Charles Wyke had acted in the manner stated. He knew that such a report had reached Paris, but Sir Charles Wyke's letters, dated May 12, contained nothing on the subject. If Sir Charles Wyke had appeared publicly at the theatre on that occasion, he quite agreed with the noble Earl opposite that it was a very injudicious act on his part. [Hear, hear.]

In the House of Commons, on the 20th ult., Lord R. Montagu asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on what ground the French commenced to blockade the Mexican coast on the 1st of May, and whether the French Government did not notify the blockade until the 5th of June; and why Her Majesty's Government did not give notice of the blockade until the 17th of June. He also wished to know what time would be allowed to vessels now on the voyage out, or at present loading in England, to enter the Mexican ports.

Mr. Layard said the noble lord was in error in supposing that the French Government notified the blockade on the 5th of May. The notice which appeared in the *Moniteur* of that date did not amount to an official notification. The official notice did not reach the English Embassy until the night of the 13th. On its arrival in London, it was sent to the law officers of the Crown to be examined, and was then published in the *Gazette* on the 17th. He had not received notice of the last question of the noble lord, and could not, therefore, answer it satisfactorily at that moment. He would give a reply on Monday.

Lord R. Montague asked whether the blockade did not commence on the 1st of May.

Mr. Layard said that before a blockade could be properly established, official notification must be sent to the countries concerned.

The Mexican Question in France.

THE MILITARY AND NAVAL REINFORCEMENTS.

The Paris papers of the 20th assert that Gen. Forey has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French army in Mexico.

The *Pays*, of this evening, says that two regiments of Zouaves, a battalion of Chasseurs, and four other regiments, with several squadrons and detachments of special arms, compose the reinforcements sent to Mexico.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, 20th ult., says: "Gen. Trochu is spoken of as a candidate for the command of the army in Mexico; but the favorite for the moment seems to be Gen. Montauban, whose military talents are undeniable, and who may thus be compensated for the rejection of the Dotation bill, in which he was so much interested. There will be three Generals, one commanding in chief, and two—namely, Lorencez and Douai—commanding divisions. Admiral Jurien de la Graviere, whose arrival in Paris I announced a day or two ago, returns to Mexico to resume his functions as head of the naval station. He attended the Cabinet Council held on Wednesday, and it appears, is in greater favor than ever. 12,100 fresh troops are going out at once. There are about 40,000 men in or about Amezoc; so that, with the additional reinforcements to be dispatched at a later period, the whole force for this second 'Conquest of Mexico' will be about 20,000 men. I mentioned previously that the Spanish war indemnity, of 1823, (25,000,009f.,) was paid into the French Treasury a few days ago. It comes very opportunely for the present war; but it is not strange that Spain, which withdrew from the expedition, in reality pays a considerable portion of the expenses? The Queen Dowager, Maria Christina, is said to highly approve Gen. Prim's conduct, and, as might be expected from a Bourbon Princess, is strongly opposed to the pretensions of the Archduke Maximilian.

The following are some of the regiments under orders, and which have proceeded to their place of embarkation: The First Regiment of Zouaves, in Algeria; the Eighteenth Infantry, at Cherbourg; the Seventh Battalion Chasseurs-à-Pied, at Besançon, and two other regiments from Algeria. The Second Regiment of Zouaves, who so gallantly attempted to carry the Mexican batteries at Guadaloupe, is one of the regiments whose colors are decorated for distinguished merit. It was at the battle of Magenta that the corps earned this distinction, which is never conferred except where colors are taken from the enemy.

Orders have been sent to Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, and Rochefort to fit out all the ships forming the reserve. Eight gunboats, on a new plan, have been ordered of a private company. They can be taken to pieces, and again put together with great ease on reaching their destination.

A letter from Toulon, of the 16th inst., states that orders had been received there by telegraph from Paris, directing that, as soon as the Toulon fleet shall return from Algiers, several of the ships shall be detached from it to transport reinforcements to Gen. Lorencez, in Mexico. Among the vessels selected for this purpose are the ships of the line *St. Louis* and *L'Impérial*, besides several frigates. Similar orders have been received at Brest, Cherbourg and Lorient. All the disposable ships of war in these ports are to get ready to convoy troops to Mexico."

La Patrie publishes the following:

"A letter from Toulou, of the 16th inst., informs us that orders from Paris have been sent by telegraph to take from the squadron of evolutions, as sooh as it arrives, a number of vessels to convey troops which France is about to send to reinforce Gen. Lorencez. Among the ships-of-war which will be used for this purpose, our correspondent mentions the *St. Louis* and the *Impérial*. Moreover, various frigates in ordinary have commenced their armament, and will shortly start for Mexico. We are assured that similar orders to those received at Toulon have been sent to Cherbourg, Lorient and Brest."

Under the head of "Latest Intelligence," *La Presse* publishes the following:

"A Ministerial Council was held yesterday at the Palace of the Tuileries, under the Presidency of His Majesty the Emperor.

Vice-Admiral Jurien de la Graviere has arrived in Paris. He goes to Fontainebleau to-day, accompanied by the Minister of Marine.

Great activity prevails at Toulon. Six steamers and four large transports are getting ready to convey troops to Mexico."

The Manchester *Guardian* of the 21st ult. says: "There are reports that the French army in Mexico will ultimately be raised to 30,000 men; but, according to the *Patrie*, the number of troops about to be embarked will not exceed 12,000 men. There is little or no doubt that Gen. Forey will take the command of the expedition, although some rumors affirm that the post will be intrusted to Gen. Bourbaki or Gen. Montauban."

Progress of Mediation.

From the Constitutionnel.

From the numerous extracts from the English newspapers which we have published day by day, it is visible how the idea of mediation in America has gained ground in England. In France that idea has been no less warmly received, and we have before us more than a hundred provincial journals which, in reprinting the article from the *Constitutionnel*, gave their full adhesion to it. Can such an expression of public opinion in two great countries like France and England remain without effect? We do not think so; we entertain the profound conviction that the cause is gained, and that mediation is simply a question of time. From our very heart we wish that the hour for that mediation would strike as soon as possible. Where is the man who does not grieve at the thought of the torrents of blood which may still be shed, of the devastation which daily increases in America, and of the suffering which threatens the industrial classes of Europe? But we never deceived ourselves; it is evident that mediation cannot be proposed with the certainty of rejection. It is for the Governments to seize upon a favorable opportunity. We hope that the moment is not far off, and, more than ever, we are convinced that mediation is the only means to put an end to this terrible struggle. To the friends of humanity and of peace, we repeat, "Mediation is the only possible termination of the war." To the friends of liberty and of the dignity of man we repeat—"Mediation is the best guarantee for the abolition of Slavery."

Arrival of a Rebel Steamer.

From the London News.

Liverpool, Thursday, June 19.

At a late hour last evening the steamship *E. Hawkins* arrived in the Mersey from Havana, &c. This vessel brings in specie $433,000, and 1,627 bales of cotton on freight. The *E. Hawkins*, we understand, although hailing from Havana, comes really from Matamoras, a port on the banks of Rio Grande del Norte.

It is generally believed here that the specie brought by this vessel is comprised of shipments made by wealthy Southerners who may be desirous of saving what property they have from the recent Confiscation Act of the United States Senate. This supposition, at least, is strikingly in accordance with the tenor of the recent news from the Southern States.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. B. M. Davenport of Harvard College, recently astonished the natives by walking from Gorham, over the summit of Mount Washington, and down on the opposite side to the Crawford House, in the space of *seven hours and fifty-six minutes*. For sixteen miles his road was on the mountain, and the time usually required for a horse to travel over this part of the road is from six to eight hours. Subsequently he eclipsed himself by climbing from the Crawford House to the top of Mount Washington, and on the way went to the summit of Mount Pleasant, in three hours and forty-five minutes. The guides who are in the habit of going up this road, say it requires good walking to walk it in five hours.

—It is reported that Ex-Secretary Cameron was the "distinguished official functionary" who recently accosted John Slidell in the streets of Paris, and entered into a conversation with him, although the rebel envoy sought to avoid his notice.

—The body of an unknown Scotchman was found on the track of the Shore Line Railroad, near Waterford, Conn., on Sunday night last. Apparently he had fallen on the track when intoxicated, and was struck by a pilot of one of the engines.

—Col. McKean, who has been obliged to return to his home in Saratoga County, in consequence of a severe attack of intermittent fever, has good reason to believe that the force of the disease is broken.

NEWS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Condition of Affairs in Gen. Hunter's Department.

Our Position on James Island to be Abandoned.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

From our Special Correspondent.

Hilton Head, Friday, June 27, 1862.

As I only arrived here last evening, and a steamer is to leave for home to-day, you cannot expect a long letter. But there is news, and luckily I know the precise locality of the fountain of information. So hurrying directly thither I have filled my bucket with as much as I can at this time conveniently use, without loitering on the way to ladle up my facts from the babbling brooks which the fountain feeds.

You know already of the shocking reverse which our arms met on the 16th inst., on James Island. I am not able to comment upon that unfortunate affair. *It is now understood in the Department that our position on James Island is to be abandoned*, as no reinforcements, without which it would be folly to attempt an advance upon Charleston, are to be sent here until the Fall, and the point is only valuable to us as a base of occupation against that city, which could be held only at the cost of a great loss of life from the diseases incident to the swampy nature of the soil.

Brig.-Gen. H. G. Wright, with a strong force, will remain in command at Edisto, and the other portion of the army will be distributed as much along the immediate sea coast as possible, in view to the health of the troops during the Summer months.

Operations at James Island being concluded, and Hilton Head not being considered healthy, it is probable that the headquarters of the Department will be removed to Beaufort, and all the troops now at Hilton Head, excepting a sufficient garrison for the works, and a guard for the dépôt which is established here

Brig.-Gen. Brannan arrived yesterday from Key West, and has been placed in command at Port Royal Island, with headquarters at Beaufort. His health is rapidly improving. Nearly all his command are here, having been sent for by Maj.-Gen. Hunter to take part in the contemplated attack on Charleston, now rendered abortive by the action of Gen. Benham. These reinforcements, numbering two thousand effective men, arrived the day after the battle on James Island, and would have been able to have taken part in the action had Gen. Benham obeyed orders. It is confidently said here by officers in the position of knowing that not only did Gen. Benham disobey his peremptory written instructions in his late movement, but that, at a council of war held the evening previous to the attack, Gens. Wright, Stevens and Williams, all warned him, in the strongest language, that such a movement would be in violation of orders; that its object was impossible of attainment, and even if attained, would be of no possible service, as the works assaulted were merely an exterior line of defence to another work of rifle-pits and regular fortifications, under the fire of which it could not be held, the enemy being in vastly superior force, mainly drafted from Beauregard's disbanded army of Corinth. Gen. Hunter, I am told, felt great reluctance in placing Gen. Benham under arrest, as from his antecedents such action, with the overwhelming evidence against him, makes his dismissal from the service, either by sentence of court-martial or the more summary order of the President, a necessity.

A French two-gun steamer is now in the harbor, having been detached by the French Admiral to observe and report the operations of the combined naval and land forces in the attack upon Charleston As Gen. McClellan, however, seems to need all and more than all the forces which can be collected, it is probable that the French Captain will have to wait here some time. In company with Capt. Boutelle, of the United States Coast Survey, the French officers yesterday visited Fort Pulaski, and the day before they were handsomely entertained, in company with Commodore Dupont and Capt. Rogers, of the *Wabash*, by Gen. Hunter. It is pleasant to find that there is at least one department in which the army and navy are able to work harmoniously for the common good.

One of the most interesting things which I have thus far seen in this odd department, is the First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, now organized. These soldiers are negroes, and they are being instructed in the use of arms, &c., at Drayton's Plantation, under the immediate command of Capt. Fessenden, (son of the Senator from Maine,) acting as Colonel. These troops are well-dressed, well-armed, and display the greatest possible aptitude for the requirements of military duties. If any of your enterprising photographers would send an agent here, some very striking pictures could be made of the colored regiment in its attempts to acquire the manual of arms and perform field evolutions. Gen. Hunter is understood to deny strictly that any of the soldiers are fugitive slaves, the fact being that their late owners are fugitive rebels. These contrabands having remained loyal on their respective plantations while their late owners are serving in the Confederate ranks, the General jokingly told a politician of the hard-shell sort, who visited him a few days since and spoke of these colored soldiers as *fugitives*, that they were far from being fugitives from their owners, as they were all anxious to go out at the earliest possible moment in pursuit of their masters. Seriously speaking, however, these colored men have displayed great preëminence in acquiring the rudiments of a military education, and I am assured will compare favorably before many weeks with similar regiments in the West Indies.

Brig.-Gen. Saxton was passenger on the *Arago*, from New-York, and was welcomed last evening by the many officers whose respect and esteem he had won while he held the position of Quartermaster of the Expeditionary Corps. Gen. Saxton does not come here in any such anomalous position of authority as that occupied by Gov. Stanly, in North Carolina—an empire within an empire—the Governor of a State within a Department where military law is supreme. Gen. Saxton's instructions, I believe, assign him to the duty of supervising the welfare and industry of the negroes, seeing to the cultivation of the plantations, collecting abandoned property for the benefit of the Government, and looking after the educational, moral, sanitary and material interests of the negroes, now first thrown upon their own resources. He is still subordinate as any other Brigadier-General in the Department to the orders of the Major-General Commanding, between whom and himself the most perfect harmony and accord of views is believed to subsist.

I believe the work of elevating the negroes in the social scale, so satisfactorily commenced by Mr. Pierce, their late superintendent, will be zealously prosecuted by Gen. Saxton; and although the policy of taking so able a soldier from the field might reasonably be questioned, yet the work given him to perform is of a noble character, that success in it should satisfy the highest ambition of any man.

I had the pleasure of an introduction to Maj.-Gen. Hunter this morning. I was much pleased with the interview. The General I should assume to be a man of great simplicity of habits and untiring industry. He is to be found, I am told, every day in his private office, adjoining General Headquarters, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M., with the exception of an hour at midday for dinner. All the reports, correspondence and other business of the Department are under his personal supervision, and all requisitions upon the Quartermaster's, Ordnance and Commissariat Departments are closely scrutinized and compared before they receive his signature. Officers of every grade, I noticed, and even privates, had access to his presence, and while he admitted no superfluous conversation to enter upon his time, every man who had a plain tale to tell received a patient hearing.

Maj. Chas. G. Halpine, well known in New-York has a busy time as Chief of Staff to the Major-General Commanding and Adjutant-General of the Department. All Department business has to receive his personal oversight, and the innumerable applicants for audience to the Major-General have first to pass through the sieve of the Adjutant-General's office. Fortunately, the office has a large force of well-drilled clerks, and the different heads of the Staff Departments work harmoniously together. Capt. M. R. Morgan, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, is earning a high reputation by his management of the perplexing and varied interests intrusted to his charge; and Capt. Fuller, the Chief Quartermaster, gives general satisfaction.

I am sorry to learn of the sudden death of Col. J. H. Perry, of the Forty-eighth New-York Regiment, which happened at Fort Pulaski, last week. Col. Perry was well known as a minister of the Methodist Church, having a congregation in Brooklyn for some years. When the war broke out, he was impelled through patriotism to lay down his gown, and gird his sword about him, and he was distinguished as a brave and gallant officer, beloved and respected by all. His place will be difficult to fill, but I know of no one more worthy to succeed him than Lieut.-Col. Barton, of the same regiment. I have seen a petition to which was attached the signatures of all the officers of the regiment, praying Lieut.-Col. Barton's appointment of Gov. Morgan, and I sincerely hope he may be influenced by it.

The troops generally are in a healthy state, although cases of bilious and remittent fever not however of an aggravated form, are beginning to appear. The thermometer is high, making life more endurable in shirt sleeves than otherwise. We have demonstrated beyond question that white men can live down here in the full blaze of the Summer sun, which physiological fact was disputed until now. But this war has proved the fallacy of a great many other Southern opinions besides this, and is likely to be making constant additions to the number before it closes.

H. J. W.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Disastrous Fire in Mott-street.

OVER FIFTY FAMILIES BURNED OUT—A FIREMAN KILLED BY THE FALLING OF A WALL—FULL DETAILS OF THE LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a frame stable in the rear of No. 79 Mott-street. The flames soon spread to the cracker bakery of Robert C. Scott, a building which extended the whole width of the two lots Nos. 75 and 77 Mott-street. From thence the fire soon communicated to the front buildings Nos. 77 and 79, and in a very short space of time thereafter, the four-story brick building, occupied as a tenement house, and known as No. 75 Mott-street, was found to be in flames. The whole of these structures were destroyed in about two hours after the fire commenced. The firemen were prompt, and the steam fire-engines were brought into action with unusual celerity, but all efforts to save the buildings seemed useless, and when it was known that the houses could not be preserved, the principal exertions of many of the firemen were directed to the occupants in the tenement houses, all of whom were saved, though some of them were seriously injured in their attempts to escape from the burning buildings. A four-story tenement house, situated in the rear of No. 73 Mott-street, took fire, and before the flames could be extinguished, it was damaged to the extent of $2,500. A frame building in the rear of No. 84 Mulberry-street, was also destroyed. The houses in the rear of Nos. 86 and 88 Mulberry-street, were damaged to the amount of about $4,500. A two-story frame building, in the rear of No. 192 Canal-street, was totally destroyed.

The following are the losses and insurances as they have been ascertained from the Fire-Marshall.

ON MOTT-STREET.

Nos. 75 and 77, (rear,) occupied by R. C. Scott as a cracker bakery. His loss on stock and machinery is $9,000. He is insured for $3,500 in the New-York Equitable, and Irving Insurance Companies. The building was owned by Robert Marshall, and is damaged about $5,000. It is insured for $2,500 in the Citizens Insurance Company. No. 77, occupied by five families, was totally destroyed. The loss is about $2,000, and is fully insured. The loss on furniture in this building was over $1,200, and is said to be insured in part. No. 79 was occupied by James Johnson and others. Loss on furniture about $1,000, upon which there is no insurance. The building was owned by Mr. Burtis, and is a total loss, which is estimated at $3,000. The four-story tenement house No. 75, was totally destroyed. It was owned by the estate of Walter Bowne. The loss is about $7,000, and wholly uninsured. About twenty families occupied this building. Their loss on furniture is about $3,000, and is insured in part in City Companies. No. 73 (rear) was a four-story brick house, owned by Wm. Morgan; damaged about $1,500. It is insured in the American Exchange Insurance Company. Over twenty families occupied this house. They lost about all their furniture, which was estimated at $3,000, upon which there was no insurance.

MULBERRY-STREET.

No. 88, a three-story building occupied by seven families, whose loss on furniture is about $700. The damage to the building was about $2,000 and is fully insured. No. 86, a four-story tenement house, occupied by eight families, who lost all their furniture, valued at $600—no insurance. No. 84, (rear,) a two-story frame dwelling, was wholly destroyed. It belonged to the Sweeney estate, and was valued at $3,000. It is said to be insured. It was occupied by three or four families who lost all their furniture.

CANAL-STREET.

No. 192 Canal-street, (rear,) occupied by four families, whose loss in furniture was about $1,000; they had no insurance. The loss on the building is adjudged to be $2,000, and is fully insured.

The total loss on buildings, furniture, &c., amounts to over $50,000. The total insurance will not exceed $20,000. There were two horses burned to death in the stable where the fire commenced. It is not yet certainly known how the fire originated, but there are some evidences that it was the work of an incendiary. The Fire Marshal is engaged in investigating the case.

A melancholy accident occurred when the south wall of the bakery fell, at about 2 o'clock A. M. Wm. D. Banks, who is said to have been a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 11, was standing in the immediate vicinity, and was buried beneath the ruins of the falling wall. He was extricated as soon as possible by his brother firemen, aided by the police, who immediately conveyed him to the New-York Hospital. He died about fifteen minutes after being admitted to that institution. He did not speak after the accident occurred. Coroner Ranney held an inquest upon the body yesterday afternoon, which resulted in a verdict in accordance with the above-named facts. The deceased was a single man, aged 22 years, a native of New-York, and resided at No. 59 Mott-street.

The Coming Anniversary of our National Independence.

GREAT PREPARATIONS FOR ITS CELEBRATION.

The approaching Anniversary of our National Independence is likely to be celebrated with more *éclat* than its predecessors for many years. If it is not, it will not be the fault of our City authorities, as they have appropriated twice as much as was ever before allowed for the same purpose. How the sum of $8,000 is to be expended is a mystery to outsiders, but that amount has been appropriated, and will assuredly be expended.

The Joint Committee having the matter in charge, consisting of Aldermen Boole, Walsh, Mitchell, Allen and Ottiwell, and Councilmen Jones, Repper, Lent, Hazleton and Trotter, met yesterday, to make the preliminary arrangements. Although their session was held with closed doors, the programme will be duly and officially promulgated.

The usual National salutes will be fired; the regular military and civic parades had, and possibly a dinner for the civic authorities. Messrs. Edge, of Jersey City, have carried off the prize of furnishing the fireworks, which will be of a more elaborate character, and more generally displayed, than on any previous occasion. An oration is to be delivered at the Cooper Institute, by Gen. Hiram Walbridge; and a Sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. Mitchell and Lent, was appointed to attend to this portion of the day's proceedings. Fireworks (accompanied by music) will be exhibited at the following places, which, it will be noticed, is largely increased in numbers over previous years:

City Hall, Battery, Liberty-square, Madison-square, Tompkins-square, Mount Morris, East Broadway and Grand-street, Seventh-avenue and Forty-third-street, Hammersley and Houston streets, Jackson-square, Union Market-square, Hamilton-square, Carmansville-square, Thirty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, Market and Spring Junction, and Randall's Island.

This portion of the arrangements has been intrusted to Messrs. Jones, Repper, Hazleton and Boole. The full programme, which includes among other matters a dinner for the "Veterans of 1812," and for which the Committee made a suitable appropriation, will be officially published in time for every citizen and tax-payer to learn how the munificent appropriation of $8,000 for one day's jubilation, is to be expended.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Excursion of the Randall's Island Children to New-Rochelle.—The Warden of Randall's Island, Mr. W. H. Stevens, yesterday treated the children under his care to a steamboat excursion to the beautiful village of New-Rochelle. The little steamer *Bellevue*, owned by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, was put in her best trim for the occasion by Capt. Graham, and at 10 o'clock the boys and girls of the Children's Home, to the number of 400 and upwards, embarked for the trip, dressed in their holiday attire, and accompanied by the Warden and the Matron of the Institution, Mrs

Lee, with their assistants, Miss Cox, Mrs. Bottner, Dr. Whittlesey, Mr. Ripley, and others. The famous Randall's Island Light Guard, commanded by the juvenile Capt. Daly, accompanied the excursion, and furnished the music, which was confined to the martial drum and fife. Messrs. Anderson and Rodrieux, of the Commissioners' office, had charge of the commissary department, and dispensed the crackers and cheese to the little orphans in the most bountiful profusion. Officer Cronin, of the Thirteenth Precinct, also accompanied the excursion, and rendered valuable assistance. The children were in high glee throughout the day, and the excursion to New-Rochelle will long remain a bright spot in their memory. Only one incident occurred to mar the joyousness of the occasion, and the cause of this, it is to be hoped, for the credit of human nature, will never be made known to the children. It was the intention of the Warden to have the children land at New-Rochelle, and to allow the little girls to enjoy themselves in the shade, while the boys composing the "Light Guard" were to march up to the village, a mile and a half distant. On arriving at the landing, however, the proprietor of the Neptune House peremptorily refused to allow the little orphan girls to sit in the shade of his ample grounds while their brothers marched up to the village. They were consequently obliged to remain on board the crowded steamboat during the absence of the boys, but, meanwhile, the Warden, to compensate them for their disappointment, directed an additional excursion to be made over to David's Island, where lie some 500 sick and wounded soldiers, who were able to appreciate the innocence of childhood and sympathize with the hard lot of the orphan. The boys, in the meantime, visited the village of New-Rochelle, where they were received most kindly by many of the prominent residents of the place, who expressed the utmost indignation at the treatment received at the landing, and regretted that they had not known of the excursion in time to prepare a collation for the boys. The kindness shown them at the village by Mr. Banks, Dr. Welling, Mrs. Underhill, Mrs. Leland and others will ever be gratefully remembered. The young folks of the village turned out *en masse* to witness the drill of the Light Guard, and during their short stay there the boys enjoyed themselves exceedingly. On the return trip to the Island the company were treated to singing by the children, and to speeches and dialogues, in which Masters Daly, Briggs, McLaughlin, Matteson, Cartel, Gillespie and Thomas took part.

Summer Examination and Musical Recitation of the New-York Institution for the Blind.—The literary exercises took place in the morning and the musical recitation at 7 P. M., on Monday, the Chapel hall of the Institution being filled with spectators. There are at present eight teachers in the literary department, six of these being blind. The principal teacher, Mr. Stephen Babcock, was born with sight, but for the last ten years has been blind. A singular incident occurred during the morning's exhibition, going to prove how exquisitely acute is the sensations of touch in the blind: A little boy of nine years, was reading an unfamiliar lesson, when suddenly a linen handkerchief was spread over the page; he still read on with ease; another thickness was overlaid, and still another, till four intervened between his little fingers and the embossed letters, without interfering with the correctness of his reading. The understanding of these blind pupils of the methods of arithmetic and the researches of geography, marked their capacities of as high order as are those of persons blessed with and fully appreciating their eyesight. The usual scholastic course is gone through here, and the attainments of the classes, as shown yesterday, proved that careful culture is observed. The evening exhibition took place under a broad canopy of the American flags, and the band in attendance was composed wholly of pupils of the Institution. They have twelve pieces, and opened with the "Star Spangled Banner," in the highest style of their art.

Other musical pieces followed, but where all did their part so well it is a delicate matter to draw distinctions. Perhaps the *star* of the evening was little Jimmy Ashton, a news-boy, of Albany, whom some gentleman noticed as he was perambulating the streets with sightless eyes, the sweetest voice imaginable, and with a package of Times, *Tribune* and *Heralds* under his arm, which he sold with perfect dexterity, *distinguishing each by its smell*. This philosophy of the *odor* of *certain sheets* might be enlarged upon, but we'll wait till Jimmy's a man, when his youthful perceptions, developed into manhood, will probably afford some wholesome truths.

One hundred and seventy pupils were upon the platform; eighty of these were members of the regular chapel choir.

A "Laughing Song" and chorus completely took the audience by storm, and the longest countenances relaxed irresistably.

Professor Rankin, the Principal of the Institution, presided, and was perfectly successful in his orderly management of so singular an exhibition.

The Park Barracks—Interesting Notice to Soldiers.—Within a week past upwards of a thousand soldiers, who have become convalescent, have been sent from the Park Barracks to their homes, or returned to the army. Only 12 soldiers at present remain in the Barracks. Gov. Morgan, accompanied by Thurlow Weed, visited the Barracks on Sunday, and were much pleased with the arrangements. The following notice has been issued by Paymaster Oakley.

Park Barracks, New-York City, June 30, 1862.

All members of the following regiments, with or without descriptive lists, will be at the Park Barracks on Wednesday morning, July 2, to receive their pay: Eleventh Maine, Fifty-sixth New-York, Fifteenth New-York, Fiftieth New-York, Fifty-second Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, First Regiment Berdan's United States Sharpshooters, Capt. Butler Fitch's Eighth New-York Battery, Oneida Cavalry, McClellan Dragoons, Sturges Rifles.

By order, Major OAKLEY,
Paymaster United States Army.

Steamship Launched.—A new propeller steamship was launched yesterday, at 12½ o'clock, from C. & R. Poillon's ship-yard at the foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn. Length on deck, 203 feet; beam, 32 feet; hold, 19 3-10 feet; 1,000 tons register, 1,200 tons carpenters' measure. Has capacity for about 7,500 barrels, exclusive of passengers' accommodations; built of the best white oak, chestnut, locust and Georgia pine; very strongly bound, diagonally and horizontally, with iron; has double engines, built by Delamater, 36-inch cylinder; propeller, 12 feet diameter; will consume about 15 tons coal in 24 hours, for easy running of 10 knots per hour. She is of beautiful model for capacity and speed, built for sea service, and is in every respect a first-class vessel.

A Man Dangerously Stabbed in an Affray.—Two hackmen, named James Farley and William Nesbitt, became involved in a quarrel about some passengers on board the steamship *Northern Light*, just arrived from California, and during the affray Nesbitt drew a sheath knife and stabbed Farley in the back, inflicting a very serious, and it is believed dangerous wound. Officer Dunn, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, immediately arrested Nesbitt, and took him before Justice Connolly, at the Tombs, where he was committed to await the result of the injuries. Farley was conveyed to the New-York Hospital. The latter resides at No. 41 Leonard-street.

Fatal Result of a Street Fight.—William Stars, a lad about 17 years of age, who resided with his parents at No. 407 West Twenty-fifth-street, got into a fight while running to the fire in Washington-street, on Monday night, and during the *mêlée* he was struck by a stone thrown by some person at present unknown. He immediately fell to the pavement, and was picked up and conveyed to the drug-store, No. 823 Hudson-street, where he died in fifteen minutes afterward. The Coroner was notified, but up to a late hour last evening no report of the inquest had been received at the Coroner's office. The deceased was running with Hook and Ladder Company No. 2 at the time of the occurrence.

Arrangements by the Tammany Society for the Celebration of the Fourth of July.—The Sachems of the Tammany Society met last evening to complete their arrangements for the celebration of the Anniversary of National Independence. The programme agreed upon was as follows: At 11½ o'clock the members of the Society will meet at the Old Wigwam; at 12 the doors will be thrown open for the admission of the public, and at 1 o'clock the exercises will commence. Grand Sachem Waterbury is to deliver the opening address; Geo. W. McClean will next read the Declaration of Independence; a recitation, by H. B. Perkins, of Eliza Cook's "Ode to Washington" follows, and, in conclusion, Judge Daly will deliver an oration. The banquet-room will then be thrown open.

A Large Fire in Washington-street—A Steam Saw-Mill and Three other Buildings Burned.—About 10 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the steam saw-mill of Wm. H. Hicks, situated at No. 580 Washington-street. Before the firemen could subdue the flames, Nos. 578, 576 and 574, on the same street, were almost entirely consumed. The damage done to the property of Mr. Hicks will amount to over $1,500. He is fully insured in the Brevoort and other City Insurance Companies. The estimated damage to the other buildings, and the stock and fixtures therein, is $20,000. The parties are all fully insured.

Trotting at Fashion Course.—The trotting match for $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, between Mr. Turnbull's bay mare *Topsey*, 8 years old, to harness, and Mr. Wolcott's bay mare *Tempest*, 7 years old, to wagon, resulted in Mr. Wolcott's paying forfeit after both horses had trotted over the course several times previous to being started. Horace F. Jones handled *Topsey*, while D. Mace had charge of *Tempest*.

Concert for the Relief of Soldiers' Orphans.—The Academy of Music has been taken possession of for this evening by the scholars of the Twentieth Ward Grammar Schools, who give a concert for the benefit of the widows and orphans of soldiers. It is understood that Mayor Opdyke will preside. The chorus will consist of six hundred juvenile performers, while there will be numberless solos and duets. Dodworth's Band will assist.

Lager Legal on Sunday.—Yesterday Messrs. Noyes & Tracey, counsel for Superintendent Kennedy, signified to Mr. Stallknecht, the counsel of Mr. Hart—parties in the recent important suit—that in consequence of Judge Barnard's decision, no further arrests will be made for selling lager-beer on Sunday, under the Concert Saloon act. Thus, an important point of law is settled, and favorably to our German fellow-citizens.

Sent to Fort Lafayette.—Samuel Hoffman, whose arrest was noticed a few days since, on a charge of swindling recruiting officers, was yesterday sent to Fort Lafayette by the United States Marshal, per orders from the Secretary of War. Hoffman has gone under several *aliases*, and it is said had made considerable money by his swindling speculations.

The Late Concert at the Academy of Music—Funds for the Sanitary Commission.—Mr. Faber, Secretary of the Mercantile Library Association, has transmitted to Mr. Strong, Treasurer of the Sanitary Commission, $1,031 77, as the proceeds of the concert given on the 23d ult., by the Association, at the Academy of Music.

Personal.—Rev. T. L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, sails to-day, for Europe, in the steamship *China*, on a brief tour of recreation. His large congregation generously defray his expenses.

NEW-JERSEY.

Commitments to the City Prison.—There have been committed to the Jersey City Prison during the month of June, 122 persons, charged with offences as follows: Drunkenness, 20; disorderly conduct, 45; abusing family, 2; abusing wife, 3; fighting, 5; vagrancy, 18; prostitution, 2; stealing, 8; interference with officers, 2; attempting to enter a house, 1; suspicion of being a pickpocket, 1; threatening violence, 3; suspicion of larceny, 1; delirium tremens, 2; violating City Ordinance, 1; picking pockets, 1; suspicion of being a thief, 1; assault and battery, 2; suspicion of burglary, 1; suspicion of stealing, 1; insane, 1; committed for safe keeping, 1. Nativity—Ireland, 83; England, 2; Scotland, 3; France, 1; United States, 30; Germany, 1; colored, 2.

New Soldiers' Hospital.—The building used as a soldiers' hospital, at the corner of Erie and South Fourth streets, Jersey City, being found too small to afford the requisite accommodation, Ex-Mayor Van Vorst, who has charge of the sick and wounded soldiers, has obtained a large and commodious four-story building in Hudson-street, near Montgomery, close to the ferry, to be used in its stead. The new building is being put in complete order for the purpose, and everything calculated to add to the relief and comfort of the patients will be provided. The patients will be removed to the new quarters to-day.

Serious Accident.—A little boy, named Tooman, whose parents reside at the corner of Coles and South Eighth streets, Jersey City, while playing in the street on Monday evening, was kicked in the face by a horse, and had his jaw broken in four places. The physicians think he will recover.

Boat Race.—A rowboat race, free to all seventeen feet working boats, with two pairs of sculls, rowed by residents of Jersey City, will take place from McGiehan's Basin, on the afternoon of the Fourth. The winning boat will receive a prize of $10; the second boat taking the entrance money. Entrance fee, $1.

Attempted Suicide.—Mrs. Solepetre, residing at No. 138 Steuben-street, Jersey City, attempted to commit suicide on Monday by swallowing a dose of laudanum. Medical assistance being summoned in time, her life was saved. A slight family difficulty was the cause of the attempt at self-destruction.

LAW REPORTS.

Notes of Prize Decisions—Blockade—Necessity of Warning—Mistake as to the Law.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *The Bark Empress and her Cargo.*—This vessel was captured by the *Vincennes* on Nov. 27, 1861, off the mouth of the Mississippi and libeled here as a prize. The ship's papers showed her to be a British bottom, employed by her owners on a voyage from England to Rio Janiero and there chartered by her master to affreighters, partly British and partly Brazilian subjects, to carry a neutral cargo "to New-Orleans or Mobile as may be ordered by the charterers; and if the vessel on arrival be warned off by a blockading squadron, to proceed either to New-York, Baltimore or Philadelphia, which second port of destination is likewise to be named by the charterers previous to the departure of the vessel from Rio." This charter was executed Sept. 5, 1861, it being then known to the parties and publicly notorious at Rio Janiero that New-Orleans and Mobile were under blockade by the United States. On Sept. 14, the charterers instructed the master to proceed to New-Orleans with the cargo, and if the port should be open on his arrival to deliver the cargo there, and added, "should the port be blockaded, you will be warned off, and will then proceed direct to your discharge port of New-York." The vessel sailed from Rio Sept. 18. When a few days out the master spoke a vessel by which he was informed, and also by public papers obtained from her, that all the Southern ports were blockaded. The same information was obtained from another vessel which he spoke off Cape Antonio, Cuba, some nine or ten days before he was captured. His vessel ran a direct course from Rio to New-Orleans, without deviation, and on Nov. 26, 1861, she stuck on a bar in the mouth of the Mississippi, inside of the blockading squadron in the night time, and was there captured next morning by boats from the *Vincennes*.

The claimants urged that the vessel and cargo should not be condemned because they were neutral property, and there was no actual intention on the part of the master or owners to violate the blockade, and especially because of the clause of the President's Proclamation of April 19, 1861, declaring that "if with a view to violate such blockade, a vessel shall approach or shall attempt to leave any of the said ports, she shall be duly warned off by the Commander of one of the blockading vessels, who will indorse on her register the fact and date of such warning, and if the same vessel shall again attempt to enter or leave the blockaded port, she will be captured"—by reason of which they were, as they claimed, entitled to enter the blockaded port, unless warned off.

Held by the Court—That the paramount fact announced by the proclamation, and by the public warning of Commodore Prendergast, was that the blockade was laid in pursuance of the laws of the United States and of the law of nations. The law of nations is explicit and indubitable that a neutral vessel knowing a port to be in a state of blockade, and sailing toward it, with intent to evade such blockade, commits a fraud upon the belligerent rights of the blockading power, and is subject to forfeiture therefor. (3 Phillimore Int. Law, 397; Wheat. Int. Law, 541, 550; 1 Kent, 148, 149; 1 Duer on Ins., 663, 669; Fland. Mar. Law, 168, §225, note 3; 2 Arnould Ins., 747.)

The earlier decisions of the Prize Courts indicated that the act of sailing for a blockaded port with knowledge of the blockade was itself evidence of an attempt to evade the blockade; but the state of the law upon that point now is, that some overt act denoting the forbidden *attempt* must be shown in addition to an intention to commit such infraction, however strongly the latter may have been indicated and persisted in. (1 Phillips on Ins., 459, art. 832 and cases cited; 1 Caines Cas. p. —; 4 Cranch, 410; 1 Kent, 148.) The rule is also so far mitigated in its application that going purposely to a blockaded port with the intention properly notified on the ship's papers, or otherwise fairly disclosed, may be excused in a neutral ship if the object is honestly to inquire whether the blockade is still in continuance, and if so to avoid the blockaded port, and complete the voyage at a lawful one. The hazard of allowing such privilege, and the necessity of observing the utmost ingenuousness and innocency in its indulgence is emphatically noted in the authorities, and accordingly the Courts take heed in administering it, that the neutral be not permitted under cover of that relaxation of prize law to smother the principle by placing himself out of reach of its restraints. An adherence to the old rule would, therefore, seem to be still exacted in its full simplicity in one of its cardinal features, which is, that the neutral vessel shall make her inquiries so plainly clear of the blockaded port that she shall not acquire the ability (as Chancellor Kent phrases the act) *to slip herself into it*. Phillimore states the general result of the authorities to be "that it has never, under any circumstances, been held legal that the inquiry should be made at the very mouth of the river or estuary" of the blockaded port. (3 Phil. 397 §304.)

Dr. Lushington says in the case of the Union, (1 Spink 164,) "The claimants allege the vessel was chartered for Riga, and being uncertain whether the place was blockaded or not, they sent her to Riga to inquire of the blockading force whether Riga was blockaded." The Court inquires, "Is this justifiable?" and remarks in reply "Under particular circumstances perhaps it may be justifiable, where information cannot be otherwise procured, to inquire of the blockading squadron," and denies that the excuse can prevail if a neutral port was accessible, though an inquiry there might be attended with great loss and expense to the neutral ship.

It is clear, therefore, to the Court, that the claimants cannot lawfully, under claim of making inquiry, if a port known to be have been under blockade when the voyage was set on foot, and after the vessel had been prosecuting it toward the port, go forward to the entrance of the port, and within the actual line of the blockading force to inquire as to the existence of the blockade; and that such act, according to the law of nations, subjects the vessel to condemnation as prize of war.

That the only question remaining is as to the effect of the proclamation of April 19, 1861, "under the laws of the United States and the law of nations."

That the United States have never insisted that a neutral vessel approaching a blockaded port was entitled to receive their notice of the blockade and to be warned off, unless she approached *in ignorance* of the blockade. (See Treaties with England, 8 Stats. at Large, 125, Art. 18; and with France, *ib.*, 184, Art. 12,) and the Supreme Court regards those treaty compacts as the true exposition of the law of nations in regard to blockades. (4 Cranch, 199.)

That the proclamation of April 19 must, therefore, be understood to refer to embrace only those vessels approaching the port *in ignorance* of its being under blockade.

That the presumption is, that a blockade known to exist still continues until notice to the contrary is given. (1 Ch. R., 144.)

That no evidence is furnished in the testimony of the witnesses, or the papers found on board, that there was any ground for a presumption that this blockade had been discontinued. On the contrary, all the evidence before the master tended to confirm the notice under which his voyage was begun, that the port remained invested.

That the evidence leaves no doubt that the vessel was to go into New-Orleans as her real port of destination; and that she continued till her arrest to be navigated with that purpose, unless she should be prevented by a *warning given* to her by the blockading squadron. Every step taken by her on the voyage was an attempt to fulfill that purpose. She avoided calling at Cuba, at a neutral port nearly on the line of her course from Rio to New-Orleans, to seek the information she pretended to want. She omitted to lie to off the port to wait opportunity to speak a blockading vessel; she ran directly in for the port in the darkness of the night, without making signals, or manifesting any expectation of attracting attention of vessels at all aside of her course of entrance. Had she been honestly in search of information of the state of the markets or that of the tide there, it would be unreasonable to suppose she would have run blindly into the shore, without taking active measures to be assured of the facts, or of any like particulars needful to be known by her, unless she was governed by a desire to keep her movement concealed.

That the Court can put no other interpretation upon her proceeding than that she meant the course she was pursuing should take her into the port of New-Orleans. This may have been under a mistake of law in the idea that she might do so excusably if the United States failed to intercept the attempt and turn her away. A misapprehension of the law in that respect can be of no avail to her whilst acting under a clear understanding of the facts.

Decree of condemnation and forfeiture, therefore, against the vessel and cargo.

For libelants, Mr. Evarts and Mr. Woodford; for captors, Mr. Upton; for claimants, Mr. Larocque, Mr. Edwards, Mr. A. F. Smith and Mr. Scott.

An Alleged Breach of the Law of Bailment.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Patrick Murray vs. *A. Y. Vanamringe et al.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff to test the validity of a sale which was stated to be in violation of the law of bailment.

The complaint alleged that the plaintiff placed in the custody of Martin A. J. Lynch a quantity of pumice stone, valued at $240 50, which Lynch sold by auction for his lien on account of storage. The plaintiff contended that he was justly entitled to the goods, and that Lynch's sale was invalid.

The defence was a general denial of the facts stated in the complaint, and an allegation that a demand for storage money had been made by Lynch on the plaintiff, and after his refusing to pay it, Lynch, according to custom, as he says, had the goods sold at auction by Gerard, Betts & Co., to the plaintiff.

Case still on.

Pennington, Sullivan & Harrison for plaintiff; Thomas Nelson for defendants.

The Motion to Strike the Name of Alanson Nash from the Roll of Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Rosencrans.

Matter of Alanson Nash.—This motion was stated in the Times of May 21. The motion to strike from the roll of attornies is based upon the allegation that, in 1852, Nash, who was at the time a judgment debtor of one Caroline Donaldson, made an assignment to her of his interest in an action against the Hudson Railroad Company, in which one Frederick Ritter was plaintiff and Nash his attorney. Nash, as alleged at the time, owed Miss Donaldson $700, and this assignment was taken by her in payment thereof. Upon the recovery of the judgment by Nash against the railroad company, he failed, as alleged, to pay over to Miss Donaldson the $700 which he had received, and which he had promised her to collect for her. The affidavit of Miss Donaldson was corroborated by that of Wm. B. Leeds, Esq. The defence set up was, that Nash's interest in the suit against the company was derived from an assignment from Ritter, and that subsequently he ascertained that Ritter had made an assignment previously to a Mr. Hough, who had made an assignment to Ritter's wife, and that he (Nash) prosecuted the suit for the benefit of Mrs. Ritter.

The Court now held that the assignment, so far as it operated to the petitioner's benefit, must be held as effectual, at least as to any moneys received by Nash in the settlement of the claim.

It was ordered that a reference be had to ascertain the amount due, or the indebtedness, upon the coming in of the report of the Relator the Solicitor may have an order directing the money to be paid by the respondent Nash.

S. Sanxay for relator; Mr. Bodies for respondent.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Brady vs. *Preston et al.*—Judgment, foreclosure and sale ordered.

Sarah Cohen vs. *Lewis Cohen.*—Judgment of Divorce granted.

Before Justice Clerke.

Johnson vs. *Madison-avenue Church.*—Case settled. Second, third, fourth, sixth and seventh amendments allowed. The rest disallowed.

O'Hara vs. *Stewart & Buck.*—Judgment settled. Motion for additional allowance denied.

Bank of the State of New-York vs. *Xenia Bank, Branch of State Bank of Ohio.*—All the amendments allowed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Irvin, &c., vs. *Sturges, &c.*—See findings with the Clerk.

Durand vs. *Kelly.*—Motion granted.

Phillips vs. *Potter*; *King* vs. *The same.*—The same.

Butterworth vs. *Bachy.*—The same.

Kissam vs. *Roberts.*—Motion for retaxation denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 1, 1862.

$15,000 U.S.6s'81 C.ex c.102¾	350 N. Y. Cen. R. 92⅛
9,000 Tr. 7 3-10 ₱c. N. 105⅛	175 do s15 92⅛
5,000 N. Y. S. 6s '73....118	100 do s30 92⅜
6,000 Ohio State 6s '86 103⅛	100 do 92⅛
10,000 Ind. S. 6s War L. 95	200 do b10 92⅛
11,000 Tenn. State 6s '90 57⅛	50 do b60 92⅞
4,000 Virginia State 6s. 57	50 Erie Railway 36⅜
1,000 Cal. State 7s ex i. 93⅛	100 Erie Railway Pref. 64
10,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s.s10 102	50 do 63¾
3,000 do 102	100 do b30 63⅞
30,000 E.R.3M.B.,'83.s10 97⅛	100 do s10 63¾
1,000 do 97¾	300 Hud. River R. 47
1,000 E.R. 4th M. Bds 90	100 do 47⅛
1,000 H. R. 2d S. F. Bs.103	25 Har. Railroad 17⅛
4,000 H. R. R. 3d Mtg. 93	500 Reading Railroad.. 59⅛
2,000 Har.3d M.B.ex in. 86¼	100 do 59¾
1,000 LaC.&M.L.G.Bs. 25	400 Mich. Central R.R. 63
2,000 Ch. & N.W.1stM. 69	100 do 63⅛
10,000 C.&N.W.Ass. Bs. 51	450 do 63⅛
5,000 C.&N.W.2dM.b30 32½	50 do 62⅞
5,000 do 32	50 do s10 63
5,000 do b30 32	450 Mich. So. & No. I. R. 27
7,000 do 31¾	100 do b30 27⅛
5,000 do b30 32	50 Mi. S. & N. I. guar. 59⅜
7,000 To.&Wab.1 M.s10 92	20 do 59
10,000 To. & Wab.2d M. 67	50 Panama R. 137
1,000 Pits. F.Wayne &	300 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.. 61⅛
Chic. 2d M. 80	250 do 61⅛
4,000 Cl.& Pit. 2d M....81	100 do s30 61⅛
1,000 Cin., Hamilton &	500 Clev. & Pitts. R. 23
Dayton 2d Mtg..100	200 Gal. & Chi. R. 71
10 Merchants' Bank.. 96½	100 do 71⅛
10 Am. Exchange Bk.. 96½	300 Clev. & Tol. R. 48⅜
4,110 Amer. Gold 109⅛	1000 do b30 49
10,500 do 108¾	600 do 48⅞
74,436 do 108⅞	200 Chi. & R. I. R. 68⅛
1,000 do 108⅛	100 do b10 68⅞
50 Pacific M. S. C. b10.116	600 do 68⅛
450 do 116	100 do b15 69
100 do s30.115⅜	100 do b10 69
150 do 116⅛	100 M. & P. Du Ch. R. .. 34
10 do 116⅛	50 Del. L. & W.R.ex d. 95⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s '81 Coup.	33 Harlem Railroad... 17
ex coup....b30 103	100 do 17⅜
3,000 do 102⅝	200 Mich. Cen. R. 63
10,000 U. S. 6s '81 Reg. 102⅛	50 M. S. & N. I. R. 27
10,000 Tr. 7 3-10 Notes. 105⅛	150 do 27⅛
5,000 Mo. State 6s.... 51	34 Mil. & P. Du C. R.. 34⅛
1,000 Cal. State 7s ex i. 93	100 Mich.So.& N.I.G.S. 59⅜
10,000 Cl. & Pitts. 3d M., 81	100 do 59¾
15,000 Amer. Gold 109	100 do 60⅛
90 Pac. Mail S. Co. ... 116⅛	50 Panama R 136
150 do s20 115⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R. Sc...b60 61⅛
50 N. J. Cen. R. 118	300 do 61⅛
100 N. Y. Central R. b30 92⅛	25 do 61⅜
100 do b10 93	50 Clev. Col & Cin. R. 121⅛
350 do 92⅞	100 Galena & Chic. R.. 71⅛
200 do b30 93	600 Cleve. & Tol. R. 49⅛
25 Erie Railway........ 36⅛	200 do b60 49⅜
200 do 36⅛	100 do s60 49⅜
50 Hud. River R. R. .. 47⅛	50 do 49⅛

TUESDAY, July 1—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was less excited to-day than on yesterday. The War news from Richmond, more carefully collated in the morning papers than in the extra editions of yesterday, was construed more favorably. In addition to which, the private advices or rumors on the Street were the reverse of yesterday's bad news, though probably as vague in their authority. The business at the early Board was only to a moderate amount on Government Securities and the New-York Roads, and to a fair extent on the Western Roads, most of which were firm at the close of the session and on the advance. The Southwestern State Stocks were steady. The Railway mortgages generally firm. The general recovery from yesterday's depression is equal to ½@¾ ₱ cent. Probably the strongest point in the Share market is the enhanced traffic on the Western Railway lines and the Grain news from England, which is believed to reasonably insure the continuation of heavy receipts through the Summer and Fall months.

The dealings at the Second Board were at a further advance in prices, and under a generally improved feeling at the Board and on the Street. Late in the afternoon the Share market was generally firm, with few sellers, except at a further advance in quotations:

N. Y. Central	93	Pacific	116¾
Erie	36⅜	Panama	139
Erie Preferred	64	Tennessees	56
Rock Island	69	Missouris	51
Toledo	49⅛	U. S. 6s, 1881	102⅝
Mich. Guranteed	60⅛	U. S. Notes Cus'm N.	104⅛
Mich. Central	63⅛	U. S. 7.30 Bonds	105⅜
Galena	71⅛	Gold	109
Illinois Central	61⅛		

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	100⅛	Bank of the Republic	93⅛
Mechanics'	102⅛	Bank of N. America	101
America	108	Market	97
Tradesmens'	97	Shoe & Leather	108
Greenwich	135	St. Nicholas	90
National	95	Marine	110
Commerce	97⅛	Commonwealth	90
Mech. Bank. Asso.	91	Atlantic	65
Mercantile	113	New-York County	100
American Exchange	96⅛	Park	112⅛
Chatham	82		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s	100	Ill Cen. 7 ₱ cent., '75	95⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	98	T. H. & Alton 1sts, 7₱c.	107
New-York Cen. 7s, '64	101⅛	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	25
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	107	Ch. & N. W. s. f.	97
Erie firsts, '68	106⅛	Ch. & N. W. firsts	69
Erie seconds, '64	103	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass'd	51
Erie seconds, '79	104	Ch. & N. W. seconds	33
Erie thirds, '83	97⅛	Ch. & N. W. int. bs.	82
Erie fourths, '80	90⅛	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	48
Hudson firsts, '69	110	Tol. & Wabash seconds.	66⅞
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85	103	Tol. & Wabash int. bonds	75
Hudson thirds, '75	93	Gal. & Chicago firsts	104
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	104	Gal. & Chic. seconds	100
Harlem seconds, '64	102	N. J. Central firsts	109
Harlem thirds, ex.in. '68	86⅛	Pitts.Ft.W.& Chi. firsts	91⅛
Mich. So 7 ₱c. seconds	85	Pitts.Ft.W.& Chi. 2nds.	80
M. S. & N. Ia. s. f.	100⅛		

The Money operations of the Street to-day have been very large on account of the 1st of July Dividends, and also on account of the principal of the New-York State Debt falling due to-day. The proportion of payments in Gold is about $5,500,000, to which will be added the Illinois State Interest due on the first Monday in July. The disbursements of the day have made the supply of Money easier, and the Brokers at the close of the day report more done at 5 ₱ cent. ₱ annum on first class collateral than at 6 ₱ cent. The Dividend payments in Gold caused a decline in price to 108¾@109 ₱ cent., as against 109¾@109½ yesterday afternoon. The rates for Bills on London were correspondingly easier and the business accomplished for the Cunarder to-morrow is not very important. It is understood that the steamer from the other side this morning brought most favorable advices for Grain and Flour, the crop weather throughout the United Kingdom being unsettled. The orders to this market for export are understood to be on a liberal scale. The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to foreign ports for the week ending July 1 and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Total for the week	$1,898,669	$3,235,516	$2,264,712
Previously reported	41,744,751	63,556,589	59,928,756
Since Jan. 1	43,643,420	66,792,105	62,193,468

The new Cunarder, *Scotia*, Capt. Judkins, arrived at an early hour, 7 o'clock, this morning, after a run of only eight days and five hours from Queenstown.

We notice among the passengers by the *Scotia* this morning, from England, Mr. August Belmont, Banker, returned to his home, with his family, after an absence of nearly a year.

The financial advices by the English steamer this morning to the 21st June, report a quiet state of things in the London Money market and the Funds tending to firmness. In American Securities the following is the latest report:

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Maryland 5 ₱ cent	79 @ 81	
United States 5 ₱ cent., red. 1874	77 @ 79	77½
Virginia State 6 ₱ cent	48 @ 50	
Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880 7 p. c.	64 @ 66	
Erie shares $100 (all paid)	32 @ 33	32
Do. 7 ₱ cent. Preference	55 @ 56	
Do. Assessment Scrip	1¾ @ 2¼	
Do. 1st Mtg. 7 ₱ cent., 1867	91 @ 93	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ₱ cent., 1859	89 @ 91	
Do. 3d M. 7 ₱ cent., 1883	82 @ 83	82 ½ ¼
Do. 4th M. 7 ₱ cent	75 @ 76	75½ 4¾ 6
Do. 5th M. 7 ₱ cent	72 @ 74	72
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ cent., red. 1875	73 @ 75	
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 1875	79 @ 80	79½ ¾
Do. $100 shares, $90 paid	45 @ 44	
Do. $100 shares, all paid	51 @ 52	
Mich.Cen., Con. 1869, 8 ₱ c	87 @ 89	87
Do. S. F. 8 ₱ ct. 1st M., 82	88 @ 90	88½
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F. '85	78 @ 80	
Do. $100 shares	19 @ 21	
N.Y. Central 6 ₱ cent. s. f., '83	83 @ 85	84¼ 3¾ 4
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 1864	83 @ 85	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. S. F., 1876	90 @ 92	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. c. b., 1876	90 @ 92	
Do. $100 shares	76 @ 77	76½
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₱ cent., 1865	99 @101	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ₱ cent, '72	99 @101	
Pens. R. Bds. 1st M. 6 ₱ c. con	85 @ 87	
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ₱ cent	84 @ 86	84½
Do. $50 shares ...x. d.	38 @ 40	
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shs.	20 @ 25	

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. June 23.	LOANS. June 30.	SPECIE. June 23.	SPECIE. June 30.
Philadelphia	$4,017,000	$4,104,000	$937,000	$892,000
North America	3,677,530	3,950,193	565,492	564,205
Farmers & Mech.	5,357,564	5,336,311	1,112,388	1,110,407
Commercial	1,804,000	1,712,000	248,000	248,000
Mechanics'	2,027,000	2,043,000	217,012	219,235
N. Liberties	1,922,000	1,932,000	385,000	400,000
Southwark	1,154,406	1,152,141	207,269	206,908
Kensington	918,040	933,904	136,069	135,394
Penn Township	949,779	960,147	174,294	172,657
Western	1,786,089	1,809,127	401,426	397,034
Man. & Mech.	1,510,430	1,530,110	148,265	146,185
Commerce	736,328	746,515	165,845	166,674
Girard	2,424,825	2,416,263	317,446	300,879
Tradesmen's	693,520	680,023	128,421	127,815
Consolidation	866,770	867,338	100,909	100,634
City	861,349	872,536	121,606	119,757
Commonwealth	518,028	520,970	76,484	76,715
Corn Exchange	648,000	644,000	99,000	99,000
Union	682,000	701,000	70,000	70,000
Total	32,554,655	32,911,578	5,609,926	5,573,999

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. June 23.	DEPOSITS. June 30.	CIRCULATION. June 23.	CIRCULATION. June 30.
Philadelphia	$2,426,000	$2,414,000	$333,000	$342,000
North America	2,220,056	2,333,676	604,488	607,471
Farmers & Mech	4,931,411	4,975,741	340,210	342,220
Commercial	1,255,000	1,200,000	247,000	274,000
Mechanics'	1,200,751	1,201,281	234,620	246,435
N. Liberties	1,602,000	1,650,000	124,000	119,000
Southwark	1,192,743	1,261,578	91,980	38,110
Kensington	860,677	893,358	275,790	287,587
Penn Township	850,780	850,150	161,669	174,234
Western	1,572,583	1,596,646	110,375	120,900
Man. & Mech.	868,955	839,090	247,590	252,875
Commerce	704,520	693,647	102,785	106,895
Girard	1,782,529	1,772,962	259,289	244,067
Tradesmen's	594,306	572,875	123,273	125,160
Consolidation	401,712	403,098	279,635	281,014
City	537,616	575,208	201,854	203,590
Commonwealth	243,615	266,203	205,177	214,471
Corn Exchange	513,000	530,000	182,000	180,000
Union	385,000	381,000	200,000	213,000
Total	24,143,314	24,410,423	4,324,735	4,430,057

The aggregates compare with those of the previous week as follows:

	June 30.	June 23.		
Capital Stock	$11,716,620	$11,716,520	Inc.	$100
Loans	32,911,578	32,554,655	Inc.	356,923
Specie	5,573,999	5,609,926	Dec.	35,927
Due from other Banks	5,232,273	4,800,094	Dec.	432,179
Due to other Banks	5,536,644	5,144,628	Inc.	394,016
Deposits	24,410,423	24,143,314	Dec.	267,109
Circulation	4,430,057	4,324,735	Inc.	105,322

The Sub-Treasury Receipts to-day, were $588,959 19, including $104,000 for customs; payments, $2,160,782 62; balance, $11,451,557 16.

The Hanover Fire Insurance Company has declared its usual Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.

Mr. Thomas Dixon has retired from the Banking business, and is succeeded by Mr. James H. Falconer.

The American Fire Insurance Company have declared an Interest Dividend of Seven per Cent. to Stockholders, payable on demand; also, a Scrip Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the business of the year, and an Interest Dividend of Six per Cent. on the outstanding Scrip.

The Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent.

The Irving Savings Institution have declared their usual Semi-annual Dividend, payable on the 21st of July.

The Significance of the Pacific Railroad Enterprise.

From Hallett's European Circular.

There is no longer a doubt but that the present rebellion is to result in a wide sweeping revolution, so far as our foreign relations are concerned, and in the domestic policy and views of our people. Financial necessities will erect, in the form of high duties, a formidable barrier to commerce with the Old World—or rather to importations from it, excepting, of course, articles that are not appropriate to our climate and soil. For a long time to come the distinction between protection and free-trade parties will cease. All will accept high rates of duties as inevitable, while most will agree in their expediency. We must no longer have large foreign balances against us, to disturb, or threaten disturbance to the even tenor of affairs at home. Our people are more readily reconciled to the new order of things from the hostility displayed by foreigners with whom our relations have been the most intimate. It is seen that commercial intercourse, intimate as this has been, has not had the affect to create any sympathy or good will between the Old World and the New, as we had only to fall into trouble to find our utter downfall to be most earnestly desired. The evidence of such a state of feeling, leads our people, of all classes, to accept high, and in many cases, prohibitory duties, not only without murmur or complaint, but as our true policy under the present emergency.

It is fortunate for us that we isolate ourselves, in part at least, from other countries, and still have full scope for activity on our own continent, the development of whose resources is to absorb us hereafter. For years the antagonism between the North and South brought the Federal Government to a deadlock upon everything that related to the development of these resources. It was seen by the South that any step in this direction inured to the benefit of the North; consequently any one that would add to our wealth, population and power were held to be expressly forbidden by our organic laws. Such has been the construction of the Constitution for a generation. But with all the restrictions to the free articulations of its people, the North grew out of all proportion to the South, leaving the subversion of the Government the only alternative left to check and destroy its already overshadowing power. This *coup de main* failed. Northern ideas and Northern policy seized the reins of Government, and one of the first steps taken in the exercise of this newly acquired freedom, is the incorporation of a Company, with ample grants of money and land, for the construction of a railroad from the Valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific.

No measure could better inaugurate the new era. No work so well expresses the progress of man in the physical sciences as the railroad, and no enterprise of one-tenth its magnitude was ever proposed to human effort. Its construction will constitute the great epic in our national career. Its undertaking is a declaration to the world that this continent is, hereafter, to be our theme. We need not step off it to find abundant subjects for our industry and capital. We have secure foothold upon the great slopes facing the two oceans. But the vast interior is still a desert, which when cultivated, is to yield an overflowing return in the precious metals of all kinds. We all know what California has done both for the United States and the world. But as far as minerals are concerned there were many Californias between our settlements on the two shores of the continent. The whole range of the Rocky Mountains is known to be as rich in gold, silver and copper as the most fertile sections of the Mississippi Valley are in soil. By cultivating this wealth, labor can be made much more productive than in raising the articles that have hitherto constituted the greater portion of our foreign commerce, while its product will enable us at all times and under all circumstances, to command whatever other nations may possess, and of which we may stand in need.

It is unquestionably our wisest policy, in every point of view in which our interests can be regarded, to make this continent, for the future, the theatre not only of our efforts, but our policy. A people who have millions of unoccupied territory before them need have no fear of being unemployed, while the division of labor which will necessarily result from our diversified resources, will always secure a market for the productions of each class. A domestic policy, too, will be the first step toward a real and distinctive nationality. The relations we have sustained heretofore to other nations have been a decided obstacle to such development. We have felt ourselves to be in a state of pupilage, and have cherished to the Old World all that respect and reverence that youth naturally feels for age. We fully appreciated the great excellence in the institutions and social condition of the Free States, and vainly supposed that these were necessarily the admiration and imitation of the world; that ours was the work of humanity. We have been rudely awakened from this dream to a consciousness that our fancied admirers regard our civilization with disgust, and our efforts to preserve it with contempt. We have fortunately sense enough to take the proper course, which is the cultivation and development of our own domain, and the consolidation of our political structure as the surest road not only to domestic comfort and order, but to power, should we ever be called upon to exert it. The continent is our future field, and our policy henceforth a domestic one. In our new independence we start under the most favorable auspices. We have an abundant population for defence, vast accumulated wealth, with resources tenfold greater. A quarter of a century more will give us a population of 65,000,000. We can produce, economically, upon our own soil, nearly every article we may wish to consume. We could not sever, to a degree, our commercial relations with the Old World, at a more propitious moment. These for the future must be reduced to amounts nominal compared with the enormous commerce of the past, with what benefit or injury to either party, time will not be long in disclosing.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 1, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 29 bbls. Ashes, 22,060 bbls. Flour, 625 bbls. and 755 bags Corn Meal, 154,379 bush. Wheat, 59,090 bushels Corn, 15,031 bush. Rye, 39,466 bush. Oats, 1,370 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,520 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 75 bbls., at $5 81¼ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 200 bags Rio, at 22c., and 200 bags St. Domingo, at 19c. ₱ lb., usual terms. Week's receipts of Rio, 8,300 bags; sales, 3,511 bags.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
June 28, Baltimore	16,500
June 28, Philadelphia	1,675
July 1, New-York	131,377
Grand total	149,552

COTTON—Is in moderate request, at 38c.@39c. for Middling, ₱ lb. Sales, 1,100 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The unfavorable weather and favorable market reports from England have had the effect of increasing the export demand for State and Western Flour, and enabling holders of shipping brands to obtain an advance of fully 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. At the close, even higher rates are claimed. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 23,000 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 35@$4 55; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 80@$5, chiefly at $4 85@$4 90; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 35@$4 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 75@$5 75; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 80@$5 80, round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 10@$5 25 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 35	@$4 55
Extra State	4 80	@ 5 00
Superfine Western	4 35	@ 4 50
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 75	@ 5 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 80	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 10	@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 00	@ 6 85
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 95	@ 6 85

Southern Flour is more sought after, at decidedly firmer prices; sales 1,800 bbls., at $5 20@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 90@$6 80 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in more demand, and is dearer; sales 2,100 bbls. extra at $4 80@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable, at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand to-day, at $2 85 for Jersey, $2 95 for Marsh's Caloric, and $2 95@$3 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales, 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less freely offered, and has been in lively request for shipment, at an advance of 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 270,000 bushels, part to arrive, including very inferior White Canada, at $1 20; Canada Club, at $1 08@$1 13; White Western, part at $1 30; Amber Western at $1 23@$1 25; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 15@$1 23; Extra Green Bay Spring, at $1 15, Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 13@$1 14; Milwaukee Club, poor to prime, at $1 @$1 13; Chicago Spring, at $1 @$1 09, and choice White Kentucky on private terms, ₱ bushel. Corn is in active demand, and is 1c. ₱ bushel higher. Sales, 158,000 bushels, (part to arrive,) at 53½c.@55c., for old Mixed Western; 49c.@52½c. for new do.; 43c.@50c. for unsound new and old; 56c. for Yellow Western; 56c.@58c. for White Western; 57c. for Yellow Southern, and 70c. for White Southern ₱ bushel. Rye is in request, at 69c.@76c. ₱ bushel. Sales, 14,300 bushels. Barley continues dull and nominal. Oats are selling rather more freely, including Canada, at 41c.@44c.; Western, at 42½c.@44c., and State 44c.@45c. ₱ bush.

HAY—North River Bale continues in request at 55c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are selling pretty freely at uniform rates, including [illegible] at 15c.@20c. ₱ lb.

[illegible] demand, at $21 50 for [illegible] for Scotch ₱ ton.

LIME—Rockland sells freely at 80c. for common and 90c. for lump; also, Glens Falls, at [illegible] Kennan's lump, and $1 for Jointa ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 470 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 37c., and Clayed Cuba, on private terms; also, by auction, 59 hhds. Porto Rico, at 28c.@33c., and 100 bbls. New-Orleans, at 22c.@34c. ₱ gallon. Stock on hand, to-day, comprises 2,426 hhds. Porto Rico, 2,068 hhds. and 1,660 bbls. Cuba Muscovado, and 712 bbls. New-Orleans.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally inactive, including Spirits Turpentine, at $1 30 ₱ gallon.

OILS—The demand has been fair for the principal kinds at our revised quotations: Crude Sperm, $1 24@$1 28; Crude Whale, at 49c.@55c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm, at $1 55; do. Spring do., $1 [illegible] Bleached Winter Whale, 58c.@60c.; do. Spring do., 55c.@56c.; Olive, $1 10@$1 15; Linseed, 89c.@91c.; No. 1 Winter Lard, 63c.@68c.; City Red, 45c.@50c.; Crude Petroleum, 12c.@13c.; Refined Petroleum, 23c.@35c. ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—*Week ending June 30.—Sperm*—Remains unchanged. There is a moderate demand for export and home consumption. The sales since our last foot up 1,408 bbls. in parcels: 633 bbls. at $1 25 ₱ gallon, and the balance at a price not transpired. Of the above, 350 bbls. are for export, and the balance to the trade. *Whale*—The demand for Whale since our last has been principally for export, for which 1,920 bbls. were taken as follows: 220 bbls. at 49c., 700 do. at 51½c., 440 do. at 54½c., and 500 do. at 55c., ₱ gallon, prices ranging according to quality. For manufacturing, we notice sales of two small parcels—50 bbls. at 54c., and 50 do. at 55c., ₱ gallon. *Whalebone*—Sales since our last, [illegible] at 79c., and 14,000 lbs. Arctic at [illegible]

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

[illegible]

[Whalemen's Shipping List.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Have been unusually active in the Providence market, where sales have been made of 211,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 1,000 pieces 56 by 60, 7¾c., net cash; 35,000 pieces 60 by 64, 7¾c., six months; 25,000 pieces 60 by 64, 8c.; 25,000 pieces, 60 by 64, 8¼c.; 10,000 pieces, 64 by 64, 8½c.; 30,000 pieces 64 by 64, 7¾c.; 39,000 pieces 64 by 64, 8c.; 7,000 pieces 64 by 64, 8⅜c.; 19,000 pieces 64 by 64, 8½c.; 10,000 pieces 64 by 64, 8⅝c.; 10,000 pieces 64 by 64, 8¾c., ₱ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less sought after at $11@$11 12½, closing at $11, for Mess, and $8 62½@$8 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales 600 bbls. Stock in packing-yards, 216,411 bbls., against 155,415 bbls. the first of last month. Cut Meats are in demand at 4½c.@5½c. for Hams, and 4¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in moderate request, at 5½c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Lard is rather heavy; sales 870 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7¾c.@8⅜c. ₱ lb. Beef has not varied. Sales 240 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11@$13 50 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ₱ tc. Stock of Beef, 27,999 tcs. and bbls., against 27,818 tcs. and bbls. 1st June. Beef Hams, $15 60@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand, at 9c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 10c.@17c. for poor to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 5c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 30 casks Carolina, at $6 87½@$7 25; and 170 bags East India, at $4 75@$5 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock on hand to-day, 580 casks Carolina, 200 casks Para, 22,942 bags Cleaned East India, 25,250 bags and mats Uncleaned do.; against 5,311 casks Carolina, 1,250 bags East India, same date last year.

SEEDS—Sales have been made in Boston of 8,500 bags Calcutta Linseed at $2 15@$2 35 ₱ bushel.

SPICES—Sales, to-day, 500 bags Pepper and 500 bags Pimento, on private terms.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 580 hhds., including Cuba at 6¾c.@7 15-16, and Porto Rico at 8c. Also, by auction, 157 hhds. New-Orleans at 9¼c.@9⅝c., and 22 bbls. do. do. at 8¾c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Stock of Sugars on hand, to-day, amounted to 37,491 hhds., (including 29,194 hhds. Cuba, 3,070 hhds. Porto Rico, 2,089 hhds. New-Orleans, and 198 hhds. English Island,) 12,750 boxes, 50,420 bags, and 439 hhds. Melado.

TEAS—Are in very moderate request at previous prices.

TOBACCO—Is in good demand and is firm. Sales since our last, 371 hhds. Kentucky at 10c.@16c., and 99 cases Seed Leaf at 9½c.@12c. ₱ lb.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse, in June:

	Ky.	Va.&N.C.	Ohio.	Total.
Stock June 1, 1862, hhds.	19,095	189	22	[illegible]
Received since	12,367	17	—	[illegible]
Total	31,462	206	21	[illegible]
Delivered since	5,085	70	3	[illegible]
Stock on hand July 1, '62, hhds.	26,377	136	18	[illegible]

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in June:

	Havana.	Cuba.	Seed.
Stock June 1, '62, bales	36,01	320	[illegible]
Received since	653	—	[illegible]
Total	4,254	320	[illegible]
Sales to June 30, '62, bls.	1,126	202	[illegible]
Stock on hand July 1, '62	3,128	118	[illegible]

TALLOW—Sales, 85,000 lbs. at 9¼c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 800 bbls., at 27¾c.@28¼c., chiefly at 28c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been more extensive, to-day, at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s.@3s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10½d.@11d.; Corn 10d.@10½d.; Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d., and by steamer, 50s.; Butter and Cheese, 35s. 6d., and by steamer, 60s.; Logwood, 31s. 3d.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Butter and Cheese, 35s. 6d.@37s. 6d.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s. ₱ ton. For an Irish port, direct, three vessels, with Grain, in bulk, at 11d.@11½d. ₱ bushel. For Cork—Two vessels, with Grain, for orders, at 8s. 6d. ₱ quarter. For London—Flour, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@11½d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.; Oil, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For Havre—Wheat, 18c. ₱ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	June
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	June
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	June
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	July
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	July
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	July
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug.
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug.

FROM AMERICA.

China	New-York	Liverpool	July
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	July
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	July
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	July
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	July
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	July
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	July
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	July
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug.
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept.

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamship *China* will close at the New-York Post-office this (Wednesday) morning, at 9 o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington [illegible] with Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE.
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

AT A MEETING OF COMPANY G, Seventh Regiment, N. Y. State National Guard, held in barracks, Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, Md., June 28, 1862, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have learned with the deepest feeling of sorrow of the death of Lieut. A. Schuyler Bogart, of the First United States Chasseurs, lately one of our number, and desire to express both our own grief and the sympathy which we feel for his family in this bereavement, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we mourn for one, who, while in our midst, endeared himself to us by all the qualities of heart and mind, which mark the prompt soldier, the courteous gentleman, and the sincere friend; and that while we mourn his sad death, coming as it did in the prime of manhood, we are yet consoled by the proud thought that he died in the noble discharge of his duty, a sacrifice to his own patriotic feelings.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to his bereaved family, and published in the New-York daily journals, and that we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

EUGENE H. POMEROY,
EUGENE McJIMSEY,
RICHARD S. BACON, } Committee.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Fanchon; or, The Cricket.

WALLACK'S—Orange Blossoms—Mischievous Anne.

WINTER GARDEN—Rob Roy.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The National Guard—Washington.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—No. 485 Broadway—Romeo and Juliet.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—Opera, Ballet and Pantomime.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Commodore Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"Cinderella" and Other Fine Pictures, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President, at the request of eighteen of the Governors of the loyal States, has decided to call for three hundred thousand additional troops, to insure the speedy and final suppression of the rebellion.

An order has been issued by the War Department, directing that out of the appropriation for collecting, organizing and drilling volunteers, there shall be paid in advance to each three years' recruit the sum of twenty-five dollars, being one-fourth the amount of the bounty allowed by law. The payment is to be made upon the mustering of regiments into the service.

We are still without any news from before Richmond, later than Saturday evening, regular communication not having yet been reëstablished since Gen. McClellan changed his base of operations from the Pamunkey to the James River. We have, however, further details of the events of last week, from one of our own special correspondents, which will be found of special interest, as unfolding the plans of the rebels in their attack upon our right and rear, while the concentration of our troops between the Chickahominy and the James was being effected. There is no doubt whatever that the movement in the rear was conducted by Stonewall Jackson, as our correspondent received important information from deserters from his command, who were brought into our lines by Gen. Stoneman's videttes. It appears, also, that the rebel programme involved an attack the next day on our left, and on the following day on our centre, in order that our troops might be wearied by continual watchfulness, when a general attack upon our lines would be more likely to be successful. This programme was of course defeated by the strategic movement of our army, and ere this the enemy may have found cause to regret the scattered condition of their forces.

Col. Fenton, of the Eighth Michigan Regiment, who commanded the First Brigade in the battle on James Island, in his report, gives the following as the force comprised in his brigade, which entered into action: Eighth Michigan, 534; Seventh Connecticut, 598: Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, 544. The entire loss in this brigade was 341 in killed, wounded and missing.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of June 26, publishes a list of nearly 300 business men who took the oath of allegiance to the United States Government during the week ending July 19. The rule requiring the publication of these names, which was made by Col. Slack, is to be revoked by Gen. Grant, it is said. The *Avalanche*, of the 20th, has this encouraging paragraph: "Cotton and sugar seem to form the bulk of all freights going up the river now. Yesterday the *Lady Franklin* left for Cincinnati with a fine trip composed largely of these articles. The *Sunny South* also left for Cincinnati with a fine trip, including 133 bales of cotton, 247 hogsheads and 100 barrels of sugar, and about 500 barrels molasses. It is astonishing to find the amount of cotton coming forward. Notwithstanding all that has gone forward, there is as much on the levee now as there was the first day communication was opened. Sugar, too, which was only permitted to be hoarded in small quantities, has become quite abundant, and though for three weeks every upward bound boat has been loaded with it, the supply continues abundant. Both cotton and sugar, however, rate high—say 21c. to 25c. per pound for the former, and 7c. to 10c. for the latter.

It is stated that a land force is organizing at Memphis, under Gen. Grant, to coöperate with the fleets of Commodores Farragut and Davis in the reduction of Vicksburgh.

Letters from Gen. Curtis' army, dated Batesville, Ark., June 21, represent the force as eagerly awaiting the approach of gunboats up the White River. There were reports that obstructions had been placed in the stream below Jacksonport, and that a large force of Texans were gathering thirty miles from Batesville, but nothing reliable was known.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for the admission of Western Virginia as a State was taken up, the question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. Sumner, that, after the Fourth of July, 1863, neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist there. After some debate, the bill was postponed for the present, and the Army Appropriation bill was considered. An amendment limiting the number of Major-Generals to forty, and Brigadiers to two hundred, was adopted, but the amendment limiting the number of soldiers to 750,000 was stricken out. An amendment was adopted appropriating two million dollars to provide for the comfort of discharged soldiers who may arrive in the principal cities wounded, and for forwarding destitute soldiers to their homes. An amendment was also adopted appropriating five millions for collecting, organizing and drilling the volunteers. Consideration of the bill was then postponed. A message was received from the President recommending a vote of thanks to Commodore Foote. Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, offered a resolution asking the President if Mr. C. C. Fulton, one of the editors of the Baltimore *American*, had been arrested, and upon what charge, or whether any charges have been preferred against him, and on what evidence. Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, moved to add other names to the inquiry, and the resolution went over. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, the Tariff bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and after various amendments it was passed. The bill for the enlargement of the Canals was lost by two votes. The bill relative to the claims of loyal citizens for property destroyed by the army was postponed until the second Wednesday in December. The House soon afterward adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

Advices from Europe to the 22d of June have been received, by the arrival at this port of the steamship *Scotia*. The news is not of special importance. The condition of affairs in America continued to form the staple topic of discussion in the London journals, but no new points are brought out. It had been stated in the British House of Lords, in answer to a question by Lord Brougham, that the correspondence in reference to the case of the ship *Emily St. Pierre*, had not been closed, but that the opinion of the law-officers of the Crown was that the ship could not be restored to the Government of the United States. An interesting debate had taken place in the House of Commons regarding the capabilities of India for raising cotton. According to the latest reports the strength of the French reinforcements about to be sent to Mexico will not fall short of 12,000 men. Two regiments at Rome were reported to be under orders to quit for Mexico. It was thought that with the reinforcements a General of long standing would be sent out to assume the command-in-chief, and the names of Gens. Barbatri, Montauban and Forey, were mentioned in connection with this service. The tone of the Liverpool Cotton market was still upward. Breadstuffs were firm and Provisions quiet. No change is reported in American Securities. Consols were quoted at 91¾@92.

The Anti-Negro-Submission Party held a grand mass meeting last night at the Cooper Institute. A report is given elsewhere of the speeches by Messrs. Wickliffe, Duer, Brooks and Fernando Wood. The speeches are intensely radical—exhibiting, particularly in the bitter speeches of Wickliffe and Brooks, the most uncompromising hatred against the New-Englanders and their institutions.

The entire value of the prizes taken to Philadelphia since Aug. 15, 1860, and sold there, is $403,970 60.

In the United States Circuit Court, in Philadelphia, on Monday, Judge Grier delivered an opinion in the matter touching the right of the Government to seize and confiscate vessels and cargoes belonging to citizens of States in rebellion against the General Government, without their agency in the rebellion being shown. A large amount of property is involved in the question, which was argued several months ago by Messrs. Wharton, Johnson and others, for the claimants, and by Messrs. Ashton and Gibbons for the Government. The opinion of the Judge sustains the views taken by the counsel for the United States. It is supposed that an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. Judge Grier's opinion is the more important, from the fact that it is the first given by a member of the Supreme Court.

The Stock Market was firmer yesterday at the war news. The recovery from the low price of Monday is equal to ½@¾ ₩ cent. Exchange and Gold ½ ₩ cent. cheaper than on Monday.

An active business was transacted in Breadstuffs, yesterday, and shipping brands of Flour advanced 10c.@15c. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, 2c.@3c.; and Corn, 1c. ₩ bushel. Light sales of Provisions were reported. Cotton was in moderate demand, as were also Groceries, Whisky, Fruit, Hides, Metals, Spices and Whalebone. Hay, Hops, Tallow, Tobacco, Leather, Calcutta Linseed and the principal kinds of Oils were in fair request. Heavy freight engagements were effected, consisting chiefly of Breadstuffs for British ports, at full rates.

The Live Stock Markets have not been so fully supplied since the first week in February. Cattle are too plenty, the receipts being about 5,200 head, and as Government was not taking many, and graziers very few, butchers had it very much their own way, only the cattle were not as good as they wanted. Prices fell off ¼c. on Monday and ½c. on Tuesday, and there was a prospect that a few lots would hold over for want of purchasers. Speculators were heavy losers this week. They anticipated light supplies and paid more at Albany for their cattle than one week ago, and had to sell at cost, or even below. The prevailing rates were 7c.@8c. ₩ lb., or an average of 7¼c.@7¾c. Sheep and lambs are also very abundant—11,800 for the week—and are selling lower. It takes a good lot of sheep to bring 4c. ₩ lb., live weight. They range from 3¾c. to 4½c. Market dull. Live hogs, too, are in large supply at a time when fewer are wanted. In providing for the national holiday, pork is nearly left out of the bill of fare, so that hogs sell very slowly this week, at a decline.

Summer Work for Gen. Hunter.—Our special correspondent with Gen. Hunter in South Carolina informs us that operations against Charleston are to be abandoned until the coming Fall, as the forces now in the Department are insufficient for an assault upon the city, and reinforcements cannot be had until that time; and moreover, that James' Island is to be abandoned, and our troops there are to be sent back to Port Royal. This is an unfortunate termination to the operations against Charleston, for which such extensive preparation had been made, and in anticipation of which troops had been brought from various points in the Department of the South, from as far away even as Western Florida. The country will of course be greatly disappointed at the failure of hopes which seemed to be so near realization.

But what now is Gen. Hunter's command going to do all Summer? He is too active a soldier, and his energies are too deeply enlisted in the crushing out of the rebellion, to think of remaining in idleness at Port Royal until the Fall. A very small force, with the aid of two or three gunboats, can render the cantonment there safe from attack by the rebels, and he has then quite a respectable little army ready for action somewhere else. It is impracticable, and would not probably be thought worth while, to bring any part of his troops northward to take part in operations in Virginia. But there is plenty of good service he can do in his own Department. If he has not force enough to capture Charleston, has he not enough to capture Savannah? He already holds Fort Pulaski and the other principal defences of the city; and eight or ten thousand good men, such as those who fought on James Island, ought, with the aid of gunboats, to be able to wrest the city from the rebels. If he cannot capture Savannah, could he not cut and hold the railroad line between that place and Charleston, of which the rebels make such good use? If it be true that any part of the rebel army at Corinth has come East, this railroad must have been one of the main lines, and the most direct and practicable one traversed by it; and for other uses, also, the rebels must find it of vast service. If, however, the latter work cannot conveniently be done, or if it would require but a petty force to accomplish it, would it not be a good thing for Gen. Hunter to pay some little attention to that long-neglected section of his military vineyard, the State of Florida? We have so frequently pointed out the value, in a hundred respects, politically, commercially and militarily, of our obtaining possession and control of that State, that it is unnecessary to do it again. Gen. Hunter has force enough, naval and military, for the work. And, independent of all other considerations, if his troops now are, as, indeed, they are, located in one of the most malarious and unhealthy regions of the South, the occupation of Florida would put them into one of its healthiest regions. There is plenty of other work beside this suggested, at Gen. Hunter's hand, waiting for the workman; and if the country is not to be gratified until next Fall, by the capture of the original hatching-nest of treason, it would not be displeased to learn that some of it was put through. Anything were better for our men than to rot at Port Royal. If Gen. Hunter has authority and orders in the premises, there is no doubt of his capacity and willingness to fulfill them.

The Lines Before Richmond.

We are still without any specific information as to the present *status* of our army on the James; but all the items of news that trickle from official and unofficial sources, the gleanings from persons who left the lines as late as Sunday, and from the bearings of movements known to have been successfully accomplished, the inference is that the work which Gen. McClellan has in hand is progressing to a favorable result. The heavy operations of the battle-field, last week, practically ended with Friday, by which time the change of position which was desired, had been effected, and further offensive action on the part of the enemy was impossible. Our left wing rested upon the James River, our right upon the Chickahominy, and the whole National line was less than nine miles in length. Communication with the gunboats had been opened up; perhaps other forces to the southward had been spoken with; and the now compact mass of the Union army was ready for the next word of its Commander. Of the rebel army, we hear actually nothing. Whether that section of it which pushed to the railroad and the York River still remains there; or, finding that in their occupation they had achieved a barren conquest, and that it were altogether useless to attempt to hold or use it, whether they have drawn back again to the main line of defences, near the rebel capital, there to await the onset of McClellan, we are quite in the dark. We should judge that the latter would be their policy, and that they would have carried it out just as rapidly as possible. They cannot cross the Chickahominy; they cannot operate on the York River, or anywhere north or east of it; and so, perhaps, leaving a small force for the sake of show, and to give themselves assurance of a victory won, Jackson at once hastened in the direction of the beleaguered capital. Jackson's name and army would be a tower of strength there at present, crowned as he is with the laurels of the Shenandoah, and followed by fifty thousand of the best troops in Jeff. Davis' service. All these rebel masses, however, cannot avail for the defence of Richmond when once our gunboats shall have passed Fort Darling and the rebel obstructions in the river. When *they* reach the town, its surrender is certain; the most feasible line of retreat of the rebel army is cut off, if indeed the iron-clads be not capable of rendering a successful retreat altogether impracticable. At present, we judge that the National and rebel armies are now again fronting each other, with the former in an incalculably better position than it formerly occupied, and consequently far stronger, and with a line not one-third the length of its former line to defend.

What Gen. McClellan's programme of action now may be will very soon develop itself. Army correspondents are busy predicting that he will be in the rebel Capital by the Fourth of July, and some papers have published the news that he is already there. He is, doubtless, as anxious to get there as any body can be, knowing what a destructive effect such a movement would have upon the rebellion and the rebel army. Things are evidently in that peculiar condition at present when an hour may flash over the wires the news that he is there, and that the rebel army is in a worse place. In the meantime, he needs that every soldier that can possibly be spared be pushed on to reinforce him, that so, when he does strike, he may make of his stroke a sure thing.

Ben. Wood and the Lottery of Fame.—Mr. Benjamin Wood will appreciate the delicacy of the allusion when we offer him our hearty congratulations on his luck in drawing a plump prize from that lottery of Fame, whose prizes are fewer, and whose blanks are blanker, than even those of that little arrangement wherewith rumor whilom linked his name. The London *Times*, which has, this ever so long, been on a Diogenes-hunt throughout the United States for a *man*, has at length discovered one who, take him for all, it thinks, it will never be given it to look upon his like again. The Thunderer has exhumed from the obscurity whither the modesty of genius had carried him, an American who is at once a "statesman," a "philosopher," a "patriot," a "scholar and a gentleman." (Such are the lush laurels it places on his bashful brow.) His name—it has already been anticipated—is B. Wood.

Ben's great speech which he did *not* get off, from the chair he adorns in our National Hall of Representatives—the *Times* thinks "it is a pity such noble words were not actually spoken to the assembly they were intended to convince——;" Ben's speech has reached Printing-House-Square, and has been received with high favor by the divinities that preside there. "The speech," it says in its oracular way, "is a most remarkable one." It is all that, undoubtedly; but there may be a difference of opinion in regard to the "great effect it can scarcely fail to have on public opinion in America." The *Times* thinks it "a feature of the tyrannous public opinion of the time that not one of the American daily journals has deemed it expedient to bestow a word of comment upon it, either in the shape of approval or of condemnation." Possibly; but did it not occur to the *Times* that a motive of another sort—say, for instance, a judicious dread of being bored—may have prompted the neglect of this "remarkable" speech? However, let that pass—Ben is a man after the *Times'* own heart; *he* is sound on the "fratricidal war;" *he* knows the rebellion can never, never, be put down; *he* puts the "Bastile" through its paces; *he* clamors for conciliation and peace with armed rebels. *Therefore* is he a "gentleman and a scholar." Not only so, but he is also "a popular man and certain of reëlection when his term expires."

Now, to think that this philosopher and saint, this candidate for the Monthyon prize for all the virtues, should have been thus neglected, the papers refusing even to print his speech! It fills one with all manner of remorseful remembrances. Is it true, then, that Republics *are* ungrateful, and must it ever be that prophets shall receive no honor in their own country? So it seems; but on the other side the water he carries off all the "honors." His fame has been taken into safe keeping by the cloud-compelling Jove of journals. Ben is a made man. He has achieved a ten-strike. He has eclipsed 4-11-44.

Three Hundred Thousand More Volunteers Called for.

In accordance with the request of the Governors of eighteen States of the Union, that an additional military force be called for, "to garrison and hold all of the numerous cities and military positions that have been captured by our armies, and speedily crush out the rebellion still in existence," the President of the United States has issued his proclamation that a force of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND men additional to those now in the field, be at once raised for active service. "The crisis of the rebellion," as the gubernatorial memorial says, "is now at hand;" and there is no doubt that the country will speedily respond to this renewed call upon its patriotism.

Let the young men—the Union men, from the North, the West and the South, (for we have now a *Union South*, as Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Western Virginia), join the ranks of the National Volunteers, that so this bloody rebellion be speedily and forever *crushed!*

The Submission Meeting at Cooper Institute.

It is to be hoped the right of free discussion was last night vindicated to the content of everybody. The meeting at Cooper Institute was evidently not to the public taste, notwithstanding the extreme diffidence with which its object was announced. "The Union, as it was, the Constitution as it is," is an indifferently good war cry, chiefly because it means anything or nothing, at the option of the utterer; treason, if treachery happen to be the individual bent; loyalty, if personal caprice fortuitously take that better direction. But people generally had little faith in any commendable sense to be affixed to the phrase. The antecedents, remote and recent, of the men principally interested in the business, were of themselves sufficient warrant of malign purposes, or of a folly more mischievous than the extreme of malignity; men, who either openly abetted and encouraged the rebellion, or who interposed between it and a punishment which, had it been prompt, might have been instantly curative. Even the mob, which too often runs without reading, understands that an Ex-Mayor of this City, who interposed to secure arms for the rebels, and an Ex-Senator from Kentucky, who paralysed the stroke of justice by attempts at accommodation which the insurgents unanimously scouted, are not likely to wish simply a restoration of peace and order. A strong suspicion prevails, quite naturally, that sympathy with the objects of rebellion, and a desire to concede everything to the spirit of violence and treason, which have flooded the nation with ills unspeakable, really underlie the very temperate professions of these peacemakers.

But accepting the more charitable view of the motives of these persons as so many speculative politicians eager to subscribe to the capital stock of a new party, which shall bring to them dividends of patronage and power, we can only wonder at the abundant lack of discretion which characterizes their attempt. The Abolition Party, upon which they open warfare, is not in possession of the Government. It prevails neither in the Executive deliberations or in those of Congress. Abolitionism, indeed, is a sentiment and a conviction rather than a platform, upon which a great party may plant itself; and is never likely, therefore, to secure that degree of unity which will carry it to the higher posts of National rule and dignity. There are many men addicted to independent thought, who have reached points more or less advanced in the descent to undefecated radicalism. But radical thinkers are beyond the reach of partisan discipline. They cannot be compelled into the ranks, and made to serve with docility through the infinite grades between local primaries and National Conventions; and the consequence is, they rarely stand a chance of attaining the rich results of party drill. Last year the very extravagance of their natural antagonists, the secession radicals, came near giving the Abolitionists what they could never have got by deliberate preconcert—the absolute sway at Washington. If they failed to grasp it, the merit was not due to the factiousness of Border-State statesmanship, or to the zeal of Northern pacificators, but to the firm and impartial hand with which President Lincoln restrained the ultraism of all parties.

And in this fact lies the reproof of such gatherings as that of last night. The duty of all men who sincerely dissent from the extravagancies of Abolitionism and Secessionism is palpably to support the Administration. They are bound by their professions to preserve perfect unity in the ranks of loyal people everywhere, in order that Government may not be distracted by domestic and internal dissensions, and its force weakened by discussions which give the utmost moral aid and comfort to the common enemy. It is something more than a truism that whoever is not with the Administration is against it, *i. e.*, on the side of the rebels. And they who scatter distrust and enmity broadcast among the people, and studiously divert from the heads of traitors the indignation and punishment which belongs there, in order to spend it in local and political contests, are certainly no enemies of treason, and as certainly no friends of law and order, and peace.

It is impossible to read the resolutions of this meeting, or to hear its speeches, without a strong conviction that it is intended to afford the rebels assurance of a diminishing hostility among the Northern masses. It is practically the presentation to traitors in arms against the Government, of conditions upon which they may return to their allegiance, without the pernicious consequences of treason pursuing them. The offer is indiscriminate, including leaders, as well as the duped and ruined masses. It exhibits a desire to conciliate, regardless of the cost. It is less an offer of a general amnesty than an abject suggestion to the rebels of reasons why rebellion should admit the loyal to pardon and restoration, and all the benefits of an act of oblivion. Of such a humiliating tender, the effect upon the enemy cannot be mistaken. It will nerve him to new efforts of hostility. It will send fresh armies to the field. The masses will be told that the coward Yankees beaten at Shiloh, and Richmond, and Charleston, are beginning to solicit peace unconditionally, and that a few more blows will bring the North to submission. If to present the North and its Government in this light to rebels, is to aid in the subjugation of treason and the return of order, then are the participants in this meeting sound and loyal; otherwise are they rotten and treasonable. It will be their business to define their positions more favorably.

Our Dealings with the Rebels—More Vindictiveness.

The pulse of our people is rapidly working up to fever-heat. By nature the Northern American is one of the most cheerful and long-suffering of mortals. He bears the tyranny of servants, the fleecing by railroad companies, the impositions of hotels, the explosions of steamboats with an equanimity and good feeling which utterly surprises a European. Mr. Trollope considers this trait a National defect. The Northerner is not naturally vindictive. It has taken him a year fully to realize that his Southern brother really wants to cut his throat, and that war is war. But he is finally becoming convinced of these facts. The madness of the enemy, their ferocity to the wounded, their causeless destruction of property, their determined resistance, and the priceless blood which is staining the Southern fields, are all lighting that dull glow of passion which fires slowly in our Northern heart, but which burns up finally to an intense all-devouring heat. When we think of the little cause we have ever offered for this satanic rebellion, of our patience through years of stinging provocation, and now of our brethren and friends—every man of them worth to the world hundreds of the wretched "white trash" opposed to them—dying by thousands from disease and wounds, we are ready to feel that no punishment could be too great and no revenge too bitter for such wrongs. A cry goes up from the people for punishment, for severity, for unrelenting sternness. Confiscation is demanded; the wasting of the rebellious districts, and condign and terrible punishment on the leaders. To a certain extent these feelings are just. No punishment could be too severe on the leaders in this unnatural and gigantic rebellion. Confiscation of the property and slaves of the Southern treasonable aristocracy is called for by every motive of policy and justice. Neither should our soldiers suffer when their supplies are short, and provisions and forage are plentiful around them in the rebellious territory. No one demands this, and there is no likelihood of its ever occurring. But it is time now for the leaders of opinion in the North, and for the religious teachers to instruct the people what should be the limits to these feelings of vindictiveness. We must remember that we are not engaged in an ordinary war with the South. If we were, the task would be comparatively simple. We should then only have to consider how we could inflict the most loss and damage on the Southern country. But this is not our object. We simply desire to break the armed resistance of the rebels. To do this, we must blockade their coast, capture their towns and destroy their armies. But after that, we are obliged to hold their territory in peaceful bonds, to develop the loyal feeling, to change treason into loyalty, to make it for their interest to be associated with us in one united Republic. It is true, if this cannot be done by all reasonable means, the North is in such a frame of mind that it would give up the Southern country to emancipated slaves or to Northern armed colonists, or even to crocodiles, rather than have it held by a foreign and hostile Power.

But what we desire, is a purified and elevated state of free society and labor in all the rebellious States. Now we can never, if we war a hundred years, attain this by petty individual persecutions and by letting loose our armies to the plunder and wasting of Southern properties. Napoleon tried this, until all Europe burned against him with an unquenchable hatred. Besides, it is to be remembered that plundering by an army is usually as destructive to the invader as the victim. An eminent military historian ascribes the final failure of Sir John Moore's expedition to the want of discipline created on one occasion among the British soldiers, by allowing them to enter and lodge in some houses near the line of retreat. If our men are permitted to "punish" and plunder rebels as they choose, we shall soon have a horde of marauders instead of an army.

Then it must be borne in mind by those who complain so much of our "leniency" to the rebels, that we really hear but one side of the story. No army is lenient neither to friend or foe. It is almost of necessity like the flight of locusts to any country through which it may march. We need not fear but that the Southern farmers will be quite sufficiently punished wherever the National forces advance.

Henceforth there is no need of rousing Northern vindictiveness. It is fierce and hungry enough. What we want now is to teach our people that we have other objects in this war than revenge. It is our high privilege and duty to show to the South what the difference is between the humane and Christian civilization of free labor, and the ferocity and barbarism of a slave oligarchy.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Call for Three Hundred Thousand Additional Troops.

Correspondence Between the Governors of States and the President.

The Passage of the Tariff Bill Through the House.

NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Washington, Tuesday, July 1, 1862.

The following correspondence between the President and the Governors of the several States will explain itself:

To the President:

The undersigned, Governors of States of the Union, impressed with the belief that the citizens of the States which they respectively represent are of one accord in the hearty desire that the recent successes of the Federal army may be followed up by measures which must insure the speedy restoration of the Union, and believing that in view of the important movements now in progress, and the reduced condition of our effective forces in the field, resulting from the usual and unavoidable casualties of the service, that the time has arrived for prompt and vigorous measures to be adopted by the people in support of the great interests committed to your charge, we respectfully request, if it meets with your entire approval, that you at once call upon the several States for such numbers of men as may be required to fill up all military organizations now in the field, and add to the army heretofore organized such additional number of men as may in your judgment be necessary to garrison and hold all of the numerous cities and military positions that have been captured by our armies, and to speedily crush the rebellion that still exists in several of the Southern States, thus practically restoring to the civilized world our great and good Government. All believe that the decisive moment is near at hand, and to that end the people of the United States are desirous to aid promptly in furnishing all reinforcements that you may deem necessary to sustain our Government.

ISRAEL WASHBURNE, Jr., Governor of Maine.
N. S. BERRY, Governor of New-Hampshire.
FREDERICK HOLBROOK, Gov. of Vermont.
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, Gov. of Connecticut.
E. D. MORGAN, Governor of New-York.
CHAS. S. OLDEN, Governor of New-Jersey.
A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.
A. W. BRADFORD, Governor of Maryland.
F. H. PIERPONT, Governor of Virginia.
AUSTIN BLAIR, Governor of Michigan.
J. B. TEMPLE, Pres. Military Board of Kentucky.
ANDREW JOHNSON, Governor of Tennessee.
H. R. GAMBLE, Governor of Missouri.
O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.
DAVID TOD, Governor of Ohio.
ALEXANDER RAMSEY, Governor of Minnesota.
RICHARD YATES, Governor of Illinois.
EDWARD SOLOMON, Governor of Wisconsin.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

Executive Mansion,
Washington, July 1, 1862.

Gentlemen: Fully concurring in the wisdom of the views expressed to me in so patriotic a manner by you in the communication of the 28th day of June, I have decided to call into the service an additional force of three hundred thousand men. I suggest and recommend that the troops should be chiefly of infantry. The quota of your State would be ———. I trust that they may be enrolled without delay, so as to bring this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion. An order fixing the quotas of the respective States will be issued by the War Department to-morrow.

(Signed,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Tuesday, July 1.

PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL.

The discussion on the Tariff bill was concluded in the House this afternoon. The amendments made were comparatively unimportant. The rate on pepper was advanced from six to eight cents per pound; on pimento, the same; sugars from number twelve to fifteen, were raised three cents per pound; from number fifteen to twenty, four cents per pound. The Committee originally proposed to change the time for goods to remain in bond from three months to three years. Mr. Stevens, Chairman of the Committee, to-day proposed one year for goods intended for consumption, and three years for exportation to foreign countries or transportation to Pacific ports. Mr. Campbell moved to amend to six months for all goods. After much earnest debate, the proposition of Mr. Stevens was adopted, though the Pennsylvanians and Eastern member generally opposed any extension beyond the present time. The clause in the bill requiring the payment of the increased duties on goods in store as unclaimed, and in bond and on shipboard, was retained. In Committee of the Whole, a motion to exempt such goods was carried, but in the House, by a dexterous movement of Mr. Stevens, the motion was rejected. Messrs. Ward, Wall, Odell, Haight and others worked very hard to prevent this result, but in vain. The first of August was fixed as the time for the bill to go into effect. It will probably be kept in Senate Committee until Monday next, and then reported. It is expected that it will pass the Senate and become a law during next week.

THE CANAL ENLARGEMENT BILL DEFEATED.

Excitement was shown in the House, this afternoon, by some of the Western members, when a measure for a Navy-yard especially benefiting New-Hampshire was proposed, the delegation from that State having steadily opposed the Canal Enlargement bill. It is to be hoped that by the next session that a more National spirit will prevail in all quarters. The Canal Enlargement bill, after much exertion on both sides, was, to-day, laid upon the table by the close vote of 65 to 63. Notice was given of a motion to reconsider, under which action on the bill will probably be postponed to an early day in December, when its merits shall have been more fully considered by the country. All the New-York delegation present voted against tabling the bill, excepting Mr. Frederick A. Conkling. The friends of the measure, so far from being discouraged by this temporary check, are entirely confident of its passage at the next session. No measure of like importance ever made such rapid progress in so short a time.

THE TAX BILL.

Many applicants for Assessors' and Collectors' posttions under the Tax bill are here. They file their papers with the Secretary of the Treasury, and receive no definite information as to when they will be acted upon. There is a strong effort to have the appointments in New-York City made by Congressional districts, as it is understood they will be in the rural districts.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

The synopsis of the Mexican treaty which I gave you is correct in every particular. The sleepy correspondent of the *Tribune* must rub his eyes again before he attempts to throw discredit over it.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the appointment of Brigade-Surgeon THOMAS F. PERLEY, of Maine, to be Medical Inspector-General with the rank of Colonel, and the following-named Assistant Surgeons to be Surgeons in regular promotion: Jonathan Latterman, Pennsylvania, Robert O. Abbott, Pennsylvania; Thomas M. Getty, Virginia; Wm. J. H. White, District of Columbia; John J. Milhan, New-York; Horace R. Wirtz, Pennsylvania; Charles Page, Virginia; Charles Sutherland, Pennsylvania; Basil Norris, Maryland. The Senate also confirmed ASAPH C. BEMIS, of Buffalo, to be Supervising Inspector of steamboats.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

In the Senate to-day, the bill for forming the State of Western Virginia was under discussion, and especially the proposition of Mr. SUMNER to incorporate the Jeffersonian ordinance in the Constitution. The Army bill was also debated at length.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Senators now talk of an adjournment by the 15th or 20th inst.

THE RECRUITING SERVICE.

Lieut. JOHN W. DEMPSEY, who was badly wounded at Bull Run, and a released prisoner from Richmond, and who is unable now to take the field, has been detailed as a recruiting officer in New-York for the Eighty-Second Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The following appointments and orders were issued to-day from the Navy Department: Assistant Paymaster FRANCIS C. UPTON, ordered to take passage in the *Connecticut* to join the *Wissahickon*; A. SHEIK, of Harrisburgh, Penn., appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, ordered to the United States steamer *Magnolia*; THOMAS McHENRY, of Philadelphia, appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, ordered to take passage in the *Connecticut*, to join the United States steamer *State of Georgia*; GEO. WEBB, of Brooklyn, N. Y., appointed Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, ordered to take passage in the *Connecticut*, to report to Flag-Officer LARDNER, for command of the bark *Amanda*; [illegible]VILLE WEEKS, of New-York, appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the United States steamer *Valley City*.

The contract for supplying stationery to the Navy Department and its several bureaus for the ensuing fiscal year, has been awarded to PHILIP & SOLOMON, of this city.

MEETING OF NEW-YORKERS.

An adjourned meeting of citizens of New-York was held to-night, Representative FENTON Chairman. The Executive Committee, Messrs. BARRETT and SQUIRES, made a report, whereupon F. W. SEWARD, Representatives FENTON, HAIGHT, SPAULDING and GROVER, and S. J. BOWEN, were appointed a Committee to collect funds, the contributions to which so far are liberal.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Monday Evening, June 30, 1862.

RUMORS FROM M'CLELLAN'S COMMAND.

The Sabbath was not destitute of sensations, but the reports were too uncertain to produce a very decided effect. We were assured that Stonewall JACKSON had attacked Gen. PORTER in force, and been repulsed and cut to pieces by the latter, who had seized and held an important point commanding the City of Richmond. This morning changed these roseate hues of hope into blackness; and the same rumor that before filled us with elation, now defeated Gen. McCLELLAN with heavy loss, as well of stores and position as of men and prestige. Our only consolation, at this present writing, is that these reports are simply rumor, and that the Government denies the reception of any intelligence of evil augury.

GEN. BENHAM.

Capts. HAWKS and BENHAM, of the Staff of Gen. BENHAM, are in Washington, but will leave at once for South Carolina, as the War Department has exonerated the General from the charge of disobedience preferred by his superior, and ordered him back to his former command.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. MCGUIRE.

The friends of Mr. McGUIRE deny the charge of disloyalty to which I alluded, and claim that the evidence of Mayor WALLACH, before the Potter Investigating Committee, which is entirely in his favor, should neutralize the testimony against him, and place him in the attitude of a loyal citizen.

They admit that his sympathies, prior to the commencement of the war, were with the South, where he has large interests; but insist that when the issues were clearly defined, he came out promptly and decidedly in favor of the Union and the support of the National Government. He has taken the oath of allegiance.

In consequence of additional information just received, I may allude to the subject hereafter.

THE KANSAS INDIANS.

A treaty with the Ottawas, just made with the delegation here, was sent to the Senate on Saturday, and to-day one was executed with the Sacs and Foxes. Four chiefs of the latter nation, who came on for this purpose, attended at the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs this afternoon for a final reading and signature of the treaty. They are KE-O-KUK, head chief of the Sacs, and son of KE-O-KUK of old renown as the white man's friend, when BLACK HAWK mustered his braves against us; SHAW-PAW-KAW-KAH, the orator of the nation; and CHE-KUS-KUK and AL-E-[illegible]-QUAH. They were habited in national costume, and glorified by the splendors of gay blankets, turbans, feathers and wampum. The treaty was carefully read aloud and interpreted; and then the orator arose, shook hands with Commissioner DOLE and Chief Clerk MIX, and proceeded to deliver a speech. This was also interpreted as he proceeded. He expressed himself well pleased with the treaty; thought his nation qualified to judge of their own interests, and expressed great confidence in the present Administration. He was followed by KE-O-KUK in the same strain. Both speakers were decidedly uncomplimentary to the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, under which they claimed to have been grossly swindled; and both expressed great confidence in Mr. HUTCHINSON, their present Agent.

Mr. DOLE replied, expressing a deep interest in their welfare, pointing out some of their mistakes and inconsistencies and imparting some excellent counsel. The occasion was highly interesting, and the "noble savages" deported themselves with a dignity and intelligence quite edifying.

THE WATER WORKS.

The appointment of Mr. CHRISTOPHER ADAMS to the important position of Superintendent of the Water Works here, as announced in the TIMES of Saturday, is one of the best ever made in this District. Mr. ADAMS is that *rara avis* among political appointees—a thoroughly practical and competent man. His charge of various important public works in your State—including the State Hall, the State Library, &c., proved him a thorough workman, an excellent architect and an able administrator; and his accounts showed him, at the same time, to be thoroughly honest. Singularly enough, he was urged for the place by both wings of the Republican Party of New-York.

PARSON BROWNLOW.

This inflexible patriot delivered one of his eccentric, but effective speeches, to-night, to an immense audience in Ford's Athenæum. The meeting was highly demonstrative, and closed with lusty cheers for the Parson, the State of Tennessee and the Union.

J. M. W.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 1.

On motion of Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union,) the bill for the admission of West Virginia as a State, was taken up, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. SUMNER, that after the 4th of July, 1863, within the limits of said State of West Virginia, there shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said that the bill proposed that all children born after 1863, shall be free, but allowed the present generation of slaves to continue slaves, thus admitting another Slave State with two Senators for a whole generation. He (SUMNER) could not consent to the admission of a State into the Union with a Constitution recognizing Slavery for a whole generation. He quoted from speeches of WEBSTER against the admission of Slave States.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said that WEBSTER, in his later and perhaps wiser years, repudiated every word of these speeches. Me (HALE) should not vote for the bill because WEBSTER said one thing or the other. It would be a singular thing, if, after having admitted, all along, States with Slavery we should now refuse to admit the first State asking admission with a condition for the immediate establishment of a system of perspective emancipation. As he (HALE) did not make this world, he was willing to take it as he found it and meet the question practically. It is not for us to set ourselves up in dogmatic wisdom against the convictions of other men who may be possibly as wise as we are. He wanted to deal with this thing as a practical fact, and he would hail the advent of a Slave State into this Union with a clause for gradual emancipation more gladly and with greater satisfaction than the admission of a free State. Why? "Because there is more joy among the angels over one sinner that repenteth than over ninety-nine that need no repentance."

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) contended that when a new State is admitted it must be admitted on an equality with the other States. We could not make conditions and terms as to what we should do. The Constitution guarantees every State a representative form of Government, and Congress generally has had the proposed Constitution of a new State before it to judge for itself whether that Constitution is republican in form or not. But this bill says nothing about this State Constitution. It provides that several counties may get together and form a Constitution, and then be admitted into the Union as a State, by proclamation, without Congress ever seeing the proposed Constitution at all. Such proceedings were entirely at variance with all former action of the Government. Congress never delegated this power of inspection of State Constitutions to any other power at all. He did not see how the State could be admitted under this bill.

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union,) proposed to amend the bill, so as to obviate the objection of the Senator from Vermont, enabling the State to be admitted when it had ratified a Constitution republican in form, with a fundamental condition that all children born after the Fourth of July shall be free. In regard to Mr. SUMNER'S amendment, he said that most of the slaves now remaining in West Virginia were old family slaves, and gradual emancipation would be better for the interests of the State. The bill in effect proposes the admission of a new Free State. The God of Nature ordained that Western Virginia should be a Free State and there was probably not eight thousand slaves there to-day. Really there was not involuntary servitude there, for from the position in regard to Ohio and Pennsylvania it is impossible to keep slaves there unless they are willing to stay. He protested earnestly against the adoption of new counties as made by the bill as reported by the Committee, thus including counties in the valley which have no social or friendly relations with the people of Northwestern Virginia—counties which are divided by a range of mountains as well as by feelings and interests.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) was in favor of the admission of the new State with the amendment to the bill proposed by the Senator from Virginia. These people of Northwestern Virginia were divided from the rest of the State geographically and socially, and great enmity exists between them, and although this new State would have Slavery for a time, yet it looks all the while to ultimately being a Free State and to the exclusion of Slavery. He (WADE) would rather have the good old language, "that there should be no Slavery or involuntary servitude;" but when a State knocked for admission with a provision for gradual emancipation it presents a different case from a State contending for perpetuating Slavery. He (WADE) was utterly opposed to Slavery, but did not think that he violated his principles by admitting a State with this provision.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) was in favor of the admission of this new State, but there were some things in the bill he should like to examine. He thought before the admission of this new State we should take an irreversible position in regard to gradual emancipation. He moved that the bill be postponed for the present, and the Army Appropriation bill be taken up.

Motion carried.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) desired that the bill to provide Provisional Governments for certain States should be taken up. It was very necessary that it should be passed early, if it was passed at all.

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. FESSENDEN stated that the Committee on Finance had struck down the appropriations nearly one-third. These appropriations were sufficient to carry the Government through to January, leaving the rest of the year to be taken care of by Congress, which meets again in December. This was done on the principle of keeping large appropriations in the power of Congress, and not from any distrust of the Administration in any way, for if there was any man in whose integrity, patriotism and ability, he (FESSENDEN) had entire confidence it was the Secretary of War.

To the amendment to limit the number of the rank and file of the army to 750,000 men,

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered an amendment limiting the number of Major-Generals to forty and the Brigadier-Generals to two hundred.

Mr. FESSENEEN said that it was known there was a great many men sick and wounded, and it has been suggested by the Military Committee that this amendment had better not be adopted, and he should not press it.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) hoped this amendment would not be stricken out. If more men were needed Congress should provide them, and be willing to stay here or be called back to provide for them. He was sorry to say that he (GRIMES,) had not such unlimited confidence in the War Department. He was perfectly willing to give the Government all the support it needed in a constitutional way.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) said the Military Committee had thought it best at present not to make this limitation from any information had, but they were willing now to set any limitation on the number of men.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) was sorry if this limitation was to be stricken out. It was the duty of Congress to raise and support armies, and Congress ought not to give unlimited power to raise any number of men. He thought 500,000 men enough to be in the field.

Mr. KING said we had not 500,000 men in the field, according to the best information that could be got. There had been over 600,000 men recruited.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought it better to fix the limit somewhere.

After further discussion, Mr. HALE'S amendment was adopted, and the limitation of 750,000 men was stricken out.

After the consideration of various other amendments proposed by the Committee on Finance,

Mr. KING, from the Military Committee, offered an amendment making an appropriation of $2,000,000, to provide for the comfort of discharged soldiers who may arrive in the principal cities, wounded, and for forwarding destitute soldiers to their homes. Adopted.

A message was received from the President, recommending a vote of thanks to Commodore FOOTE for his gallant victories in the West.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered the following as an amendment: "That the proviso in the act transferring the superintendency of the Capital extension, shall not extend to the painting on the stairway at the south wing of the Capital."

This authorizes the completion of LUTZE'S painting which has been interrupted by that act.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr KING offered a proviso requiring all aid-de-camps appointed under the act of August 1861, to be referred to the Senate for confirmation. Adopted.

An amendment was also adopted appropriating $5,000,000 for collecting, organizing and drilling the volunteers.

Further consideration of the bill was then postponed.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) the House resolution relative to certain grant lands in the State of Michigan for railroad purposes, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, the bill to equalize and establish the grade of officers of the navy was taken up.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the President inform the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, whether CHAS. C. FULTON, one of the editors of the Baltimore *American*, has been arrested and confined in prison, and if so, upon what charge, and for what reason, and whether any charges have been preferred against him, and by whom preferred, and on what evidence such charges are based.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Opp.,) moved to add, also, the names of Judge BARTOL and Judge CARMICHAEL.

The resolution was laid over. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 1.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill.

Among other amendments adopted, were the following:

Subjecting paper cigars and cigarettes to the same duty as that imposed on cigars.

Making the duty on castor seeds and beans 50 cents a bushel.

Making the duty on all sugar above No. 12 and not above No. 15, Dutch standard in color, three cents a pound; and on all above No. 15, not store-dried, and not above No. 20, Dutch standard in color, four cents a pound.

All importers at home and abroad are required to have their invoices authenticated, and it is provided that the bill shall take effect on the 1st of August.

The Committee here rose, when all the amendments were concurred in without a division excepting the one offered by

Mr. ELIJAH WARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) that goods, wares and merchandise actually on shipboard and bound to the United States, and all those in bonded warehouses or public stores on the 1st of August next, shall not be subject to the duties imposed by this act.

The amendment was lost by Yeas, 54; Nays 54.

The bill was then passed.

The bill for the enlargement of the Michigan and Illinois Canal for the passage of armed and naval vessels, and for other purposes, pledging the faith of the Government for $10,000,000, &c., was taken up.

Several amendments were pending, including one for the enlargement of the locks of the Erie and Oswego Canals.

The previous question was demanded yesterday upon the bill, and to-day it was tabled by two majority.

Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, (Rep.), entered a motion to reconsider the vote with a view to postpone the further consideration of the bill till December.

The bill for the appointment of a Commission to ascertain the claims of loyal citizens for property destroyed or taken by United States troops, was postponed until the second Wednesday of December, by four majority.

The Senate's amendments to the Navy Appropriation bill were acted upon, when the House adjourned.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Gen. Curtis' Army Believed to be in a Critical Condition.

Probable Bombardment of Vicksburgh.

CAIRO, Tuesday, July 1.

Advices from Arkansas are to the effect that Gen. HINDMAN, with some 5,000 rebels, was in the immediate vicinity of St. Charles, and that Col. FITCH had abandoned the fort, spiking the guns.

The situation of Gen. CURTIS is said to be critical, he being unable to obtain supplies, and his army having been on half rations for a week.

Reports have been current here to-day that Commodore FARRAGUT had given the authorities of Vicksburgh until Monday last to surrender.

Reports *via* Columbus, by passengers, are that a fight had taken place at Holly Springs, and a bombardment of twelve hours' duration at Vicksburgh, but the time of neither engagement is given.

BOUNTY TO VOLUNTEERS.

One-Fourth of the One Hundred Dollars to be Paid in Advance.

The following order has been received in this City from the War Department:

"It is ordered that out of the appropriation for collecting, organizing and drilling Volunteers, there shall be paid in advance to each recruit for three years or during the war the sum of twenty-five dollars, being one-fourth the amount of the bounty allowed by law, such payment to be made upon the mustering of the regiment to which such recruits belong into the service of the United States."

AMUSEMENTS.

MARY PROVOST'S OLYMPIC.—Miss PROVOST appeared on Tuesday in two pieces, both of which were, from long disuse, comparative novelties. The first—"King Réne's Daughter"—is a one-act, dramatic poem, the idea whereof is pretty; but, like all dramatic works of Scandinavian, or Teutonic origin, it is too talky and tedious to ever become popular with an American audience. The part of the heroine is played very pleasingly, however, by Miss PROVOST—pleasingly enough, indeed, to make the piece attractive in spite of its inherent lack of vitality. After "King Réne's Daughter," Miss PROVOST tried an experiment in Hibernian comedy, which can scarcely be considered successful. She has not the rollicking dash nor mellifluousness of brogue to do *Andy Blake* as well as we have seen it done before.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—We call the place "Garden," and intend to for the rest of the Summer, for it really deserves the name. The performances there have this week undergone an entire change—a new musical drama being produced, called "The National Guard," and the after entertainments receiving considerable variation. "The National Guard," as a drama, is lively and amusing, but not remarkably original or startling; it is, however, an excellent vehicle for enabling Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS to sing a number of delightful songs. Of these songs, the grand chanzonette *La Manola*, in the first act, and the *Tyrolienne* from the opera of *Betly*, in the second, are likely to become the most popular. The latter Miss RICHINGS executed in her most brilliant, irresistible manner, and is sure of being encored in it every night. The secondary characters of the piece are all very capably sustained, Mr. RAYMOND being exceedingly good in a comic part, Mr. P. RICHINGS as an old *roué*, and Mr. JAMES DUNN in the *rôle* of assistant tenor. Signorina GALLETTI bewilders everybody in a subsequent ballet. Finally, in a very nicely-arrangad musical tableaux, Mr. RICHINGS' *Washington*, and Miss RICHINGS' *Goddess of Liberty*, (with the "Star Spangled Banner,") contribute to make up a highly satisfactory programme.

WINTER GARDEN.—"Rob Roy" has been revived at the Winter Garden, and will no doubt draw great audiences. Professor ANDERSON'S performance of the Highland reiver, is well known and generally appreciated. The large company with which he has surrounded himself affords him the most competent kind of support. Mr. J. B. BURNETT'S *Baillie Nicol Jarvie*, Mr. HALE'S *Major Galbraith*, Mr. LINGHAM'S *Rashleigh Osbaldiston* and Mr. HEMPLE'S *Dougal Creature*, are specially excellent; Miss LOUISA ANDERSON'S *Mattie* is good, because simple and natural; Miss EMILY THORNE sings *Diana Vernon's* music capitally, and Mrs. GLADSTANE is a handsome and impressive *Helen Macgregor*.

SIGNORINA GALLETTI'S BENEFIT.—This charming *danseuse* takes her first benefit at Niblo's to-night. Extra attractions in the ballet department will be produced for the occasion, and Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS will sing in the new operatic drama. ANNETTA GALLETTI is one of the most accomplished choregraphic *artistes* of the day, and deserves to have that fact generously acknowledged by a discriminating public.

Musical Excursion.

It may be remembered that some two years since the Arion Society, which has seceded from the old Liederkranz, competed at Buffalo for a silver goblet which was offered for the best choral singing. They won it, and have since established their reputation by their annual concerts in New-York as one of the best choral societies, if not the best, we have ever had here. Their annual masked ball has also been largely attended by the leading German and French families of the City—many of the younger members of which are enrolled among the members, with some of our best resident musicians. Now, this Society has determined to make an excursion of pleasure to Niagara Falls, during which it is their intention to give two grand choral and instrumental concerts, conducted by their musical directors, CARL ANSCHUTZ and BERGMANN, at Buffalo and Rochester—to the former of which cities they have been repeatedly requested to repeat their visit. For the purpose of combining pleasure with an increase of reputation, at a reasonable rate, arrangements have been made with the Directors of the New-York Central Railroad for a trip of twelve days, visiting the intermediate cities between our own and the Falls, while many of the leading instrumentalists have been secured to make their concerts the veritable musical features of the season in Buffalo and Rochester. Among these are MILLS, the pianist; SCHREIBER, with his cornet-à-piston; WOLLENHAUPT, NOLL and MOLLENHAUER. With such an array of talent, we are disposed to guarantee them a pleasant as well as a profitable excursion—profitable, because the expenses will scarcely be more than it would have cost them had they remained in New-York.

A VISIT.—To-morrow, the "Cuban Institute Cadets," from New-Hamburgh, will visit this City, arriving by the steamer *Mary Powell*, at 11 o'clock A. M. They will be received by Dodworth's Band, and march to the City Hall, where they will be reviewed by the Common Council. They will then march through Broadway to Union and Madison squares, where they will go through company drill and manual of arms. In the evening, at 8 o'clock, the Cadets will give an exhibition at Lafayette Hall, Broadway; and, on the 4th, they will march in the line of parade.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

A Military General Court-martial convened yesterday at the headquarters of the regular army posts in this vicinity, on Governor's Island. There are several prisoners to be tried for various offences, among whom is Lieut. WESLEY F. MILLER, of the Seventh Infantry, who is under arrest. The charges against him it is not considered proper to publish until the trial is concluded.

The sailing frigate *Sabine*, 50, which has been lying off the Brooklyn Navy-yard for some time, has been ordered to Newport, R. I., to recruit. A sword was yesterday presented to her commander, Capt. RINGGOLD, on behalf of the marines, for his gallant conduct in rescuing the crew of the transport *Governor*. All the naval officers of the station were present, and there was a grand display. The presentation was made by Maj. GARLAND, of the marines, in a neat speech, to which Capt. RINGGOLD suitably responded. The sword is a splendid one, and was manufactured by TIFFANY & Co. It cost over $650. On the guard are the following lines:

> "Affliction's sons are brothers in distress,
> A brother to relieve, how exquisite the bliss."

A Court of Inquiry is in sesssion at the Boston Navy-yard, for the investigation of certain charges preferred against Acting Volunteer Lieut. CRESSEY, of the United States ship *Ino*, by Commander CRAVEN, of the *Tuscarora*. It is alleged that on his late cruise in pursuit of the *Sumter*, Commander CRESSEY refused to comply with the orders of Commander CRAVEN to send the latter his signal book upon a verbal request.

The following fleet of United States regular navy, chartered and purchased vessels, are now at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, in the various stages of preparing for sea:

	Name.	Tonnage.	Rate.	Condition.
1.	North Carolina	[illegible]	Liner	Receiving ship.
2.	Sabine	1,726	Frigate(sl)	In commission.
3.	Penguin	[illegible]	Gunboat	Fitting out.
4.	Seminole	800	Gunboat	About being stripped.
5.	Connecticut	800	Gunboat	Ready for sea.
6.	Roanoke	4,000	Iron-clad	Plating.
7.	Lackawanna	1,600	Frigate	Building.
8.	Ticonderoga	1,660	Frigate	Building.
9.	Magnolia	800	Char. st'm'r	Fitting out.
10.	Savannah	1,726	Corvette(sl)	In ordinary.
11.	Adirondack	1,400	S. Corvette	In commission.

The *Sabine*, *Adirondack* and *Connecticut* are under orders for sea. The *Seminole* is to be taken to the Morgan Iron Works to-day for repairs. Her powder and ordnance stores were taken out yesterday. The brig *Bainbridge* remained off the Battery at 2 P. M. yesterday afternoon. The storeships *Relief* and *Supply* are also in the stream.

The Prizes Sold in Philadelphia.

THEIR NAMES AND VALUATION.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 1.

The following is a list of the prize vessels and cargoes sold by United States Marshal MILLWARD, between Aug. 15, 1861, and June 10, 1862, and the amounts they realized. It includes all that have come into the Marshal's hands, except a few of the late arrivals. The total amount received by the sales is $403,970 60:

Ship General Parkhill, Aug. 15, 1861	$7,400 00
Cargo of Parkhill, Sept. 2	2,403 85
Part of cargo schr. Alfred, Sept. 9	5,350 92
1-16 schr. Burrows C, Oct. 10	150 00
1-16 schr. John S. Lee, Oct. 10	275 00
⅓ schr. Eagle, Oct. 10	500 00
¼ schr. Alice, Oct. 14	90 00
One bag of gold, Oct. 10	450 00
Ship Amelia, Oct. 8	11,500 00
1-6 schr. Alliance, Oct. 21	195 00
⅙ schr. J. H. Burnett, Oct. 21	205 00
6-16 schr. Clara, Oct. 30	320 00
1-16 schr. R. W. Tell, Oct. 30	450 00
1-16 bark J. R. Davis, Oct. 30	500 00
Schr. Mary Wood, Nov. 6	2,400 00
Cargo of ship Amelia (oil) Nov. 5	1,833 70
⅙ schr. Jane N. Barker, Nov. 13	258 00
1-16 schr. Shindler, Nov. 13	400 00
6-8 schr. Fairwind, Dec. 3	2,250 00
Cargo schr. Harriet Ryan, Dec. 4	1,783 50
240 bars and 401 bundles, Dec. 19	1,270 00
¼ ship Marathon, Dec. 11	1,200 09
Cargo of schr. Specie, Nov. 27	9,391 42
300 bbls. fish and ham, Dec. 16	105 70
3,000 bags coffee, (bark Meaco,) Dec. 17	86,115 00
Bar, flue and boiler iron, (ship Amelia,) Dec. 18	12,119 61
Cargo brig Ariel, Dec. 23	2,060 80
Schr. Specie, Dec. 23	625 00
Schr. Harmony, Dec. 23	155 00
Bark Meaco, Dec. 24	6,100 00
Schr. Albion, Dec. 24	700 00
Schr. Extra, Dec. 26	543 85
Steamer Salvor, Dec. 26	12,000 00
¼ of schr. Home, Dec. 30	100 00
Schr. Susan Jane, Jan. 2	1,150 00
Schr. San Juan and cargo, Jan. 8	2,728 86
Cargo of Susan Jane, Jan. 13	3,474 22
Schr. Ocean Wave and cargo, Jan. 30	3,424 39
Part cargo of Salvor, Jan. 21	1,444 35
Cargo of Fanny Lee, Jan. 23	13,548 43
Schr. Geo. G. Baker, Feb. 3	1,300 00
Schr. Ella, Feb. 20	550 00
Part of cargo of G. G. Baker, Feb. 12	734 74
Schr. E. Waterman, Feb. 17	3,650 00
Her cargo, Feb. 17	3,419 08
Schr. Mabel, Feb. 29	2,150 00
Cargo Amelia, March 4	1,736 93
Cargo Mabel, March 3	5,799 38
Schr. Prince Alfred, April 1	1,350 00
Cargo Prince Alfred, April 1	1,332 71
Sloop Havelock, March 31	325 00
Brig Herald, April 2	4,000 00
Part of cargo of Herald, April 2	32,384 79
Sixty crates earthen ware, April 1	1,260 00
Brig Ariel, April 8	2,050 00
Cargo of steamer Salvor, April 8	19,203 05
Cargo of steamer Calhoun, April 10	10,889 22
Part of cargo schooner Fairplay, May 6	1,013 10
Schooner British Queen, May 19	1,225 00
Schooner British Queen, cargo, May 10	883 31
Cargo brig Herald, April 23	6,077 75
Part of cargo G. G. Baker, May 26	1,270 24
Part of sloop Havelock, May 26	192 59
Schooner Island Belle, June 9	5,900 00
Cargo of schooner Lida, June 16	5,751 93
Sloop Coquette and cargo, June 17	300 00
Machinery, June 18	335 00
Schooner Active, June 19	1,050 06
Schooner Wave, June 19	400 00
Cargo of Wave, June 19	4,601 00
235 barrels of turpentine, June 19	11,023 08
Total	$403,970 60

The Arrest of C. C. Fulton, of the Baltimore American.

From the American of Yesterday.

The arrest of Mr. C. C. FULTON, one of the proprietors and editors of the *American*, and his committal to Fort McHenry by order of the Secretary of War, having been made public, the publication of the following correspondence in reference thereto becomes necessary. Previous to leaving the city for the fort, Mr. FULTON addressed the following dispatch to President LINCOLN:

To the President of the United States:

SIR: I find myself under arrest and on my way to Fort McHenry. I appeal to you for a hearing and prompt release in behalf of my family, who will be in great distress at the execution of this inexplicable order. The Secretary of War authorized me to publish my statement. Respectfully,

C. C. FULTON.

To this the following reply was received:

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1862.

To C. C. Fulton, Fort McHenry:

I am authorized to say to you that your arrest was not made for publishing the statement, but upon your statement that you were preparing a detailed account, including facts obtained from Washington, having been sent by special train to communicate with the President. This is regarded by the President and the War Department as a flagrant and outrageous violation of the confidence with which you were treated. The publication of facts obtained from Washington under such circumstances is a high military crime. Respectfully,

E. S. SANFORD, Military Superintendent.

The "statement" or dispatch to which exception was taken is the one published in some of the New-York papers of yesterday morning:

To the dispatch from Col. SANFORD, Mr. FULTON replied as follows:

"*Col. Sanford:*

SIR: The dispatch I sent to New-York was a private one, addressed to Mr. CRAIG for his information as to whether he desired to receive the report I was preparing for the Press. It was not intended for publication, and would not have been published if my report had been permitted to go through by telegraph. I never dreamed of its being published.

To find myself in Fort McHenry, the dépôt for traitors, is a mortification I cannot express. Having risked both life and property in defending the Union cause when our city was in the possession of traitors, and rendered services, as editor and proprietor of the Baltimore *American*, to the Government, in sustaining the laws, which no one has excelled, I ask, in common justice, that I should at least be released on my parole. Respectfully, yours,

CHARLES C. FULTON."

Here the matter now rests, and here we leave it, for the present, without comment.

Arrivals in the City.

William H. Seward and Thurlow Weed left the Astor House yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, by the Norwich route, for Boston. The cause of their departure is unknown.

August Belmont and family, who have been in Europe for over a year past, returned yesterday in the *Scotia*. Mr. Belmont and family are at present stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where they will remain till their house is ready to receive them.

Hon. Oswyne Baker, of Massachusetts; Isaac Wilson and James Howard Brooks, of England, and Juan Bustamenté, member of the Mexican Congress, from Mexico, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Surgeon-Gen. Hammond left the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday morning for Washington.

Hon. Edward Everett, accompanied by Mrs. Wise and family, and Mrs. Fox, from Washington; Capt. Jas. Kennedy, of the steamship *City of Baltimore*, D. E. Williams, U.S.A., and lady from Corinth, and Capt. G. J. Stokes, of H.B.M. Thirty-ninth Regiment, are at the Everett House.

Chas. B. Eynand, from Malta; Linai Virandello, of Messina; Col. C. C. Dodge, First New-York Mounted Rifles, and Maj. G. R. Geddings, of the U. S. A., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

E. T. Hurdy, Vice-Consul of Austria; Hon. E. D. Harris, of Vermont; Dr. W. Mackie, New-Orleans, and Maj. A. W. Fletcher, from Washington, are at the Astor House.

Capt. Judkins of the *Scotia*, and Chas. Maclay, *from* Staten Island, are at the New-York Hotel.

Col. G. P. Thie, and Capt. G. F. Taunants, of the U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Base-Ball Match at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 1.

The grand ball match between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia players, which took place at Carnac's Woods, to-day, resulted in the defeat of the Brooklyn players. In the nines "A" the score stood 16 to 10, and in the nines "B" 22 to 9. Two more matches will be played to-morrow.

The Suwannee Ashore.

LEWES, Del., Tuesday, July 1.

The steamer *Suwannee*, from New-Orleans for Philadelphia, went ashore on Fenwick's Island today. She lies in an easy position. Assistance has been sent for.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.—The many admirers of Miss HENRIQUES, of WALLACK'S Theatre, have now offered at SCHAUS' picture-store, No. 749 Broadway, a rare treat in the shape of a most superbly finished portrait of this favorite artist, just completed by CONSTANT MAYER, attached to the photograph gallery of Mr. GURNEY. It is unquestionably one of the very best portraits we have seen, and, no doubt, our lady readers will fully sustain our opinion.

FLOATING HOSPITAL.—The floating hospital ship *Euturpe*, lying at the foot of Corlaers-street, near Grand-street Ferry, is now open for the inspection of the public. The public is cordially invited to visit and inspect the ship to-day. She will sail Thursday 12 M.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Lisle-Thread Under-Shirts,
Only 50 cents each, at
PEREGO'S New Store, No. 85 Nassau-st.,
Lowest prices in the City.
85, 85, 85, 85, 85, 85.

Used by Gen. McClellan to Plan this Campaign.—Money refunded to any one finding an error on it. 200,000 copies sold. LLOYD'S Topographical Map of Virginia. Price 25 cents. Refer to the War Department.
J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway.

Hats—Hats—Summer Hats.
WHITE HAS NO COMPETITOR,
For his peerless styles are unrivaled. Found only at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Merton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

HOWLAND—FLANDIN.—In this City, on Monday, June 30, at St. Francis Xavier's Church, by Rev. Father Moylan, JOHN HOWLAND, Esq., to MARIE ADELE, youngest daughter of Mr. Pierre Flandin, all of this City.

DIED.

BARNES.—At North Dana, Mass., on Friday, June 27, FRANK WARREN, infant son of Edward L. and H. Louise Barnes, of this City, aged 5 months and 20 days.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

COOPER.—At Yorktown Hospital, June 16, 1862, of bilious fever, HENRY D. COOPER, Sergeant Company A, Thirty-eighth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, aged 21 years, 7 months and 19 days.

FATIN.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Monday, June 30, at the residence of his brother-in-law, JAMES C. FATIN, in the 51st year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the Second Reformed Dutch Church, of Hackensack, on Wednesday, July 2, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

JUDSON.—At Hagerstown, Ind., suddenly, on Saturday, June 28, from an accident on the Railroad, CHARLES H. JUDSON, son of Wm. D. Judson, of this City, in the 25th year of his age.

LAWLESS.—Killed at the battle of Hanover Courthouse, Va., May 27, JOHN H. LAWLESS, Company E, Forty-fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers, aged about 23 years. Also, by the explosion on board the gunboat *Mound City*, of the Mississippi Flotilla, at the action on the White River, June 17, his brother, ISAAC T. LAWLESS, of the Signal Corps, aged about 21 years, sons of Jacob and Anna Lawless, of Dutchess County, N. Y.

McALLISTER.—At Newport, R. I., on Sunday, June 29, 1862, ELIZABETH M., wife of Capt. Julian McAllister, of the United States Army, and daughter of the late Capt. John Butler, of Philadelphia.

MOORE.—In this City, on Monday night, June 30, after a severe illness, THEODORE MOORE, late Lieutenant in the First Regiment New-York Volunteers, and son of the late Dr. Samuel W. Moore, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family, and such members of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment as may be now in the City, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and Stuyvesant-place, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

ROGERS.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 1, suddenly, SAMUEL ROGERS, aged 42 year, 9 months and 11 days.

Funeral services on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 185 East 23d-st. Relatives and friends of deceased and family are respectfully invited to attend.

TELLER.—In this City, on Monday night, after a short illness, PETER W. TELLER, in the 80th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 151 East 35th-st., without further invitation. His remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

TRUESDELL.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, June 29, HARRIET LEE TRUESDELL, formerly of Providence, R. I., and wife of Thomas Truesdell, Esq.

The friends of the family, with those of her sons-in-law, Chas. W. Frederickson and R. M. Batturs, Esqs., are particularly requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 185 Duffield-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 2, at 3 P. M.

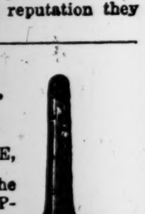
☞ Providence and Boston papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 309.—July 1, 1862.
29, 14, 76, 12, 33, 60, 7, 52, 48, 10, 77, 13, 51.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 310.—July 1, 1862.
21, 70, 14, 64, 54, 31, 1, 58, 71, 38, 53, 63.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.
DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 257.—July 1, 1862.
69, 4, 61, 37, 54, 30, 8, 76, 53, 77, 23, 46, 10.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 266.—July 1, 1862.
37, 53, 7, 68, 41, 34, 46, 19, 6, 75, 27, 17.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS.
BURNETT'S STANDARD EXTRACTS are put up in 2, 5 and 10 oz. bottles. They possess superior qualities, and we believe them worthy of the high reputation they enjoy.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,
The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.



NURSES FOR THE ARMY.
Wanted at once, able-bodied, capable men, for service in the army hospitals and hospital transports. Pay $20 50 per month, besides clothing, rations and medical attendance. Evidences of good character required. Apply at Agency of United States Sanitary Commission, No. 498 Broadway, from 1 to 3 o'clock, for one week.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS, FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.
This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as Knapp's Root Beer is made, is put up in bottles at 25c., 50c., $1 and $2 each, sufficient to make 10, 25, 75 and 200 gallons of the beer. General dépôt 362 Hudson-st. Sold also by most wholesale and retail druggists.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. TOBIAS' LINIMENT, in pint bottles, at 50 cents, superior to anything else for curing colic, swellings, all lameness, bruises, lumps, &c. Sold by all the storekeepers and druggists. Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
VICTOR HUGO'S GREAT NOVEL.
LES MISERABLES.
SECOND PART—"COSETTE."
Will be published this week SATURDAY, uniform in appearance and price with
FIRST PART—"FANTINE."
CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

NEW WORK ON DISEASES OF THE EYE
A PRACTICAL GUIDE
TO THE STUDY OF THE DISEASES OF THE EYE.
By HENRY W. WILLIAMS, M. D.
1 vol. 12mo. $1 50.
For sale by all booksellers, or sent postpaid to any address for $1 50 by the publishers,
TICKNOR & FIELDS,
No. 135 Washington-st., Boston.

"MEDICAL COMMON SENSE."—NEARLY 300 illustrated and neatly-bound pages, written in plain English, "that everybody can understand." Part I—Treats on the causes, prevention and cure of chronic diseases. Part II—On "Marriage and Sexual Philosophy." Both in one volume.
Price $1. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Contents table sent free. The author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, late of Saratoga, has permanently located his office at No. 1,130 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., New-York City. May be consulted in person or by letter. No charge for first interview. Office hours from 1 to 6 P. M., except Sundays.

MILITARY.
CORCORAN ZOUAVES,
THIRD REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.
Brigadier-General, F. B. SPINOLA.
Colonel, MARIOTT N. CROFT.
This magnificent Regiment is intended as a rallying-point for all good men. It will be the first in the field from the State of New-York, under the late call of President Lincoln.
Capt. John H. Dobbs is in want of a few more men, for the purpose of filling up his company to the standard.
Quarters, rations and uniforms furnished immediately. Pay from $13 to $21 per month, and relief tickets furnished to families. $100 bounty guaranteed at the end of the rebellion. A few more vacancies open for non-commissioned officers and teamsters. One month's pay in advance.
Apply immediately at Headquarters, No. 145 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.
JOHN H. DOBBS, Captain Company E.
Or to C. L. FROTHINGHAM, First Lieutenant and Regimental Adjutant, No. 483 Broadway, New-York City; or to RICHARD J. CLARK, Tammany Hall, Chatham-st., New-York City.
Pay commences from date of enlistment.

STANTON LEGION.
COL. W. H. ALLEN.
Recruits wanted immediately for Company A, Stanton Legion. This Company is nearly full, and requires but few men to complete it. Good quarters, rations, and uniforms of the regular army furnished as soon as mustered into the service. Promotions to the rank of Lieutenants made from the most deserving non-commissioned officers and privates. The evidence of Col. ALLEN'S treatment of his men in the First Regiment, is sufficient guarantee to persons enlisting of their being properly provided for. $2 bounty and one month's pay in advance. Relief Tickets furnished to families of soldiers. Apply to
W. H. JENNER, Captain Company A.
Recruiting Office, No. 273 Spring-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.
J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

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WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
3 All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

CARY'S ROTARY FORCE PUMP,
Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y.
J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,
NO. 62 JOHN-ST.
INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE MANUFACTURE OF FIREWORKS, WHICH CANNOT BE CONTROVERTED.
FIRST—I commenced manufacturing in 1854, and now have the largest pyrotechnic establishment in the world.
SECOND—Since I have essayed to make exhibition work, no public displays have occurred where a premium has been offered for the best fireworks; consequently, I do not make premium fireworks.
THIRD—I have received the preference from our own Government for signals, &c., used in the Army and Navy, after submitting my samples in competition with the most celebrated firework makers in the United States.
FOURTH—By untiring energy and enterprise, I have succeeded in selling more goods yearly than all similar establishments in the United States combined.
The above facts constitute a sufficient guarantee to all purchasers of the Excelsior Fireworks as to assortment, price and quality.
Committees on public displays are respectfully solicited to call upon me personally at FUNSTON & SCOFIELDS, Principal Agency, No. 62 John-st., three doors from William.
G. A. LILLIENDAHL.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS,
PALACE of MUSIC and EQUESTRIAN SCHOOL,
Corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.,
NOW OPEN EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
REFRESHMENTS of all KINDS except LIQUORS:
MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI in the "Nightingale Song," composed expressly for her by Signor MUZIO.
Mme. STRAKOSCH, Signor ARDAVANI, Signor DEBREUIL.
Senorita ISABEL CUBAS, in a new Grand Ballet, arranged expresly for her, assisted by Mlle. COSTA THELEUR, Sig. XIMINES, Mons. WEITHOFF, and a full and talented Coryphean Corps.
Musical Conductor.................Mr. THOMAS BAKER
Mme. TOURNAIRE, in her great Ménage Act and Central Park Lessons, with a large and fine Equestrian Company.
Com. FOOTE and Col. SMALL, day and evening.
Admission 25 cents; children in the afternoon, 15 cents.
N. B.—A READING-ROOM open in the Hall of Flowers from 1 till 7 P. M. Newspapers from all parts of the world.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS.
GREAT FOURTH OF JULY PROGRAMME.
GARDENS, PALACE OF MUSIC and EQUESTRIAN SCHOOL OPEN ALL DAY AND EVENING.
THREE DISTINCT PERFORMANCES IN EACH DEPARTMENT.
Mlle. PATTI and all the Italian Artists will sing the "Star Spangled Banner."
Signorita CUBAS and all the Grand Ballet.
Mme. TOURNAIRE and all the Equestrians.
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS by the celebrated Edge.
Refreshments of all kinds day and evening.
COOLEST PLACE and FINEST ENTERTAINMENT in New-York.

READ. READ. READ.
DANVILLE, Pa., June 2, 1862.
Dr. WM. H. GREGG—*Dear Sir:* In February, 1861, I was afflicted with the sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly,
J. V. L. DE WITT.
Sold by all druggists. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

S—T—1860—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS
Invigorates, strengthens and purifies the system; is a perfect appetizer, and Nature's great restorer. It is composed of pure St. Croix rum, the celebrated Calisaya bark, roots and herbs. Particularly adapted to weak and delicate persons, and can be relied upon for its purity. It cures Dyspepsia, is a gentle tonic, and is just the thing for changes of the seasons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

ALL ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS
At Annapolis, Baltimore, Washington, and other places occupied by Union troops, should be sent at half rates by the HARDEN EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway.

A MAMMOTH HOLIDAY SALE OF RICH Paris Neck-Ties and Gent's fine Linen Collars. The first line of Ties on the right as you enter the store are 25 cents each; second line, 35 cents; the last line, embracing over 1,000 dozen of the finest Ties imported, including rich Expanded Ends, 50 cents each, same as are sold everywhere at 75 cents to $1. Very best four-ply Linen Collars, $1 20 per dozen. See samples at the door.
J. H. BLAKE & CO.,
No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A COMPETENT GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid; has seven years reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 Amity-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; has four years' reference; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 23 West 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—A situation wanted as chambermaid and plain sewer by a respectable young girl who is also a good embroiderer, in a family residing in the country; best of City reference given. Call at or address No. 1 Patchen-place, West 10th-st., between 6th and Greenwich avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Welsh girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to the country or traveling. Can be seen for two days. Has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 173 West 13th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress and fine washer and ironer, or to take care of grown up children, or to mind an invalid lady; has the best City reference. Call at No. 299 West 18th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would cook, wash and iron in a small family; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 133 37th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress; has no objection to the country; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 207 3d-av., top floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid or waitress. Apply at No. 745 2d-av., corner of 39th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by one who understands soups, fish, game, jellies, and all kinds of pastries; is a good baker of bread and all kinds of made dishes; would have no objections to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference from her last employers. Call or address at No. 112 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the variety store. Can be seen for two days, if not suited.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, game, and jellies; in a first-class private family or a first-class boarding-house or hotel, either in the City or country; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 39 5th-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., front door, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook—is competent to undertake all kinds of cooking, including bread, cake, pastry, &c. The very best City reference given. Call or address for two days, No. 196 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avenues. Would not object to go a short distance in the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands game and soups, baking, and pastry and jellies, ice-cream, and all kinds of dessert; best of City reference given. Call at No. 101 East 16th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as good plain cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to the country; can be well recommended. Call at No. 47 West 22d-st.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the very best of City references; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 109 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman; understands bread, pastry, puddings, pies, &c.; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 276 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A WOMAN well-experienced in the cooking of meats, soups, game, pastries, &c.; prefers the country; has the best of reference as to capability and trustworthiness. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A SMART AND TIDY PROTESTANT girl desires a situation as cook; she is a good cook; makes excellent bread, pies and biscuit; is also a first-rate washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has the very best of reference. Call at No. 321 Bowery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young girl as first-class cook; would go as chambermaid and waitress; fully understands her business; has the best of references. Call for two days at No. 244 9th-st., near 2d-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation as first-class cook in a private family; cooking in all its branches, viz.: soups, game, jellies, ice cream and desserts of all kinds; can produce the best of City references for the last 18 years. Call at No. 352 6th-av., first private door from the milliner's.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE person, a situation to do the cooking and assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 166 East 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., 2d floor, back room.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A situation wanted by a respectable widow lady to cook or do general housework; would prefer the country. Call or address for two days at No. 90 East 32d-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A LADY wishes to procure a situation for a woman who has lived with her two years; she is a good cook and laundress, and can be seen at 232 4th-st., Washington-square.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to go in the country; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by an active young woman; is a good plain cook, good baker of bread and plain pastries, and an excellent washer and ironer; will go to the country; has good reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family, by a most respectable, steady, Protestant woman; has no objection to general housework in a small family; will be found to be of a willing and obliging disposition. Can be seen at 6 Court st., basement, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as good cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 244 19th-st., corner of Avenue A, second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer, is also a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 96 West 20th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do the work of a small family. No objection to either city or country. The best of reference. Call at No. 108 Greenwich-av. opposite Jane-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Has the best of references. Call at No. 187 19th-st., near 8th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent, tidy girl who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, also in America, a situation as general housemaid; does fine washing and ironing in style; or as nurse and chambermaid; quick at the needle; no objection to the country. Wages $6. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st. for two days, or send a note.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a trusty and capable girl, to do general housework for a small family; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 90 West 48th-st., until Wednesday evening.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as laundress and chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 83 West 31st-st.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUation to go traveling with a family; can be highly recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 415 West 25th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse; can sew neatly and wait on table; or would do the washing and ironing of a small family; is a good general servant; wages $6. Call or address at No. 184 East 21st-st., two days.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE American widow woman wishes a situation in a private family as infant's nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; can bring up a baby by the bottle; can give satisfactory reference; is a good sewer; can be seen at No. 387 6th-av., for two days; has no objection to travel.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A COMpetent young woman wants a situation as nurse or to do plain sewing, or take care of grown children and do chamberwork; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, or growing children; is willing and obliging; has six years' of the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 101 Waverley-place, corner of Macdougal-st., where she can be highly recommended.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and sewing; can operate well on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts. Best of City reference given.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman, lately from Ireland, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or can act as nursery governess, if required; has been accustomed to children; is willing to make herself useful; wages no object; reference given. Call at No. 470 3d-av., near 34th-st., top floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, as seamstress, or would assist in the care of growing children; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference. Can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 145 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl, as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; is willing to do light chamberwork, or assist in the care of children. Apply at her present employer's, No. 13 East 22d-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A COMPETENT GIRL WISHES a situation as waitress; has four years' reference from her last place. No objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 Amity-st., in the rear.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as first-class waitress, or to do chamberwork; will assist in the washing and ironing. Good City references. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 112 East 21st-st., near 3d-av.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS FOR CITY OR COUNTRY.—Housekeepers, hotel-proprietors, and others wanting good servants, are invited to call at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand st. A large number of girls, with good references, want situations to do all kinds of work; also, men servants.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat, and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready. German is spoken here.

TO TAKE CHARGE OF A HOUSE.—A REspectable lady, whose circumstances have become much straitened, would be glad to take charge of a house in the City or country. She can give good references. Address F. E., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 35 West 44th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED IN A private family, by a steady, reliable Protestant man, of long experience in London, and about six years in New-York; has lived with some of the best families, as his references, which are in the City, will testify. To be seen until engaged at No. 267 5th-av., corner 30th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young man, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR WAITER.—A YOUNG man wants a situation in a small family; is willing to act as coachman or waiter. Apply at No. 19 6th-st., near Bowery, between 2d and 3d avs.; third floor, front room.

AS GARDENER, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed by a young man, able and willing to do general work; is a good kitchen gardener; would have no objection to go to the country; can give the best of City reference. Address JAMES, Empire Sewing-Machine Company, No. 510 Broadway.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—WANTED, by a respectable German Protestant man, as farmer or gardener, a situation in the country; has the very best of reference, and his wife as general servant; both are members of the Congregational Church; are steady, honest, and sober, and will give satisfaction to employers. Can be seen at No. 14 4th-av., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family by a respectable man as waiter; understands his business perfectly; has the best of City reference, and is willing to go to any part of the country. Apply for two days at No. 112 6th-av., corner of 8th-st., in Telford's grocery store, or 910 Broadway, in the Bakery.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable man as waiter; has the best of City references and understands his duties perfectly; no objection to the country. Call for one week at No. 901 Broadway, in the grocery.

AS WAITER.—DISENGAGED, AND WANTS A situation as waiter in a private family; can produce the best of City and country references. Any notes addressed to E. McC., No 51 Crosby-st., will be attended to for a few days.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY ABOUT 14 YEARS old to attend an office and go on errands. Salary $50 per annum. Apply by note, (in handwriting of applicant,) to Box No. 2,712 Post-office.

BOY WANTED—IN A SHIPPING AND COMmission House—a boy about 14 or 15 years of age. Address in handwriting of applicant, with references, to W., Box No. 1,409 Post-office.

A FARMER WANTED.—A GOOD AND EXperienced man wanted on a farm in the vicinity of this City. Apply at No. 80 Cedar-st., in the store.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress, and to assist in chamberwork. City reference required. Call at No. 8 East 17th-st., on Wednesday morning, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO FILL THE POsition of foreign correspondent; one familiar with the French language preferred. Apply by letter, with references, to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO ATTEND A confectionery-store; must write a good hand, have some business tact, and good City references. Apply at CLARK'S, No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A RAILROAD TICKet office, salary $600 per annum; a clerk for a steamer, and 3 porters. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Wareroom, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 726 Broadway. They call attention to their pianos, with all their valuable improvements. Second-hand pianos of their own manufacture for sale and to rent.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. Fischer, with iron frame, solid bottom, patent damper, overstrung bass, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway—A large stock of Horizontal and Upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased.

INSTRUCTION.

CUBAN INSTITUTE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, AN NEW-HAMBURGH, N. Y.—A classical and commercial boarding-school on the European plan, where the common and higher English branches, ancient and modern languages, mathematics, music and military tactics are taught; English, French, Spanish, Italian, German and military teachers of the highest reputation are resident in the Institute. Also, a primary department, a gymnasium, fine playing grounds, &c. The school is under military discipline. The languages spoken are French, German and Spanish. No pupils admitted over fifteen years. Pupils will be received for the Summer vacation. For circulars containing full particulars apply to GEORGE E. SIMONS, Agent, No. 430 Broome-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 596 BROADWAY.

Wanted, immediately, personal application required, lady to teach Music and English branches on Long Island; Professor of Military Tactics for New-England; native French lady for Kentucky; one for N. Y., first-class lady teacher of Piano and Singing; lady for Drawing and Harp; a Tenor (gentleman) for first-class Seminary; a lady for French and Music in N. Y.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY TEACHER, OF UNexceptionable qualifications, possessed of the highest testimonials, and of large experience in the exercise of her vocation, seeks a position for the Summer only; salary not expected; a cheerful and agreeable home is, however, a desideratum. Parties desiring the services of an efficient and reliable teacher, may find it to their advantage to communicate with the advertiser. References exchanged. Address, for one week, E. S. M., Box No. 175 *Times* Office, New-York City.

THE NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 335 Broadway, New-York, wants correspondents in each TOWN, VILLAGE and CITY, about an hour daily; probable income, $100 to $500 a year, according to the attention given. TEACHERS everywhere, GENTLEMEN and LADIES, all TRUSTEES of SCHOOLS, and all STUDENTS now attending, or who wish to go to SCHOOL or COLLEGE, *are directly interested*. Address (with stamp) SECRETARY OF INSTITUTE.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE—in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Suites $20 and upward. Also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLOSING SALE FOR 4TH JULY WEEK.
CLEARING SALE OF LACE GOODS!

All our PUSCHER LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS,

Old price,	$6,	$9,	$12,	$15,	$20	$25,
will be offered	at	at	at	at	at	at
	$3,	$4,	$5,	$6,	$8,	$10,

1,000 LACE CAPES from auction, cost to import, $5 will be offered at 75c. and $1.

THREAD VEILS, usual price,	$8,	$16,	$20,	$25,
will be cleared	at	at	at	at
	$4,	$6,	$11,	$16.

THREAD-BORDERED VEILS.

Usual price,	$2 50,	$3,	$4,	$5,
will be offered	at	at	at	at
	$1 50,	$2,	$2 50,	$3.

We shall offer our POINT LACE COLLARS at a great reduction; also, all our REAL LACES of every description.

PUSCHER VEILS.

Usual price,	75c.,	$1,	$1 50,	$2,	$3,	$4,
will be offered	at	at	at	at	at	at
	50c.,	75c.,	$1,	$1 50,	$2,	$2 50.

LACE CURTAINS,

Old price—$2,	$3,	$5,	$8,	$10, a pair,
will be offered at	at	at	at	at
	$1 50,	$2 50,	$3 50,	$5,	$6.

CURTAIN LACES and MUSLINS.

Old price—18c.,	25c.,	31c.,	38c.,	50c.,	62c., a yard,
will be offered at	at	at	at	at	at
	15c.,	18c.,	25c.,	31c.,	37c.,	50c.

WE ARE OFFERING ALL OUR FLANNELS AT A REDUCTION.

Jaconet Muslins, usual price—	2s.,	2s. 6d.,	3s.,	4s.,
now selling	at	at	at	at
	1s. 6d.,	2s.,	2s. 6d.,	3s.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS,
STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICES OF
RICK SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES, and MANTILLAS, at the
GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE OF
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
(Previous to taking Stock.)

$20,000 WORTH RICH SILKS, MARKED DOWN.
$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS, MARKED DOWN.

Notwithstanding the great advance in price of cotton goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of domestic goods ($30,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left, and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

HARTWELL'S PATENT CANOPY FRAME.
MOSQUITO NETS,
MOSQUITO BARS,
MOSQUITO FRAMES,
MOSQUITO CANOPIES,
PALMER'S PATENT FRAMES.

All styles and qualities and price.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her nice fitting dollar corsets; also a lot of Werley's patent French, very low. Best steel skirts from 50 cents. N. B.—Linen edgings, tattings, frillings and rufflings; also, Alexandre's silk and kid gloves. No. 880 Broadway.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles; American Indian Bark and Bead Work, Fans, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

MRS. WM. SIMMONS WILL CLOSE THE balance of her Spring and Summer millinery goods at prices worthy of the attention of the ladies of this vicinity. MRS. WM. SIMMONS.

FIREWORKS.

J. W. HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS,
ONLY DEPOT IN MAIDEN-LANE,
No. 65, corner of William-st.

All our goods are manufactured under the personal supervision of Mr. Hadfield. We keep only his works, and buy none from unreliable makers.

FIRECRACKERS AND TORPEDOES, at the lowest market rates.

The largest assortment of brilliant Colored Lanterns, for illuminations. STRASBURGER & NUHN, No. 65 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st.

NOTICE.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

The FIREWORKS from our laboratory have taken away every Premium offered by the American Institute, but one, and all other premiums that have been offered for competition since their laboratory has been in operation.

Cities and Towns, that intend celebrating the coming Anniversary, would do well to make early application at the laboratory,

NORTH POINT,
Jersey City, N. J.
JOSEPH G. & ISAAC EDGE,
Pyrotechnists.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM
FIREWORKS.
None genuine without our trade mark.
J. G. & I. EDGE.
Manufacturers' Dépôt No. 37 Maiden-lane.
City displays at short notice.
Country jobbers and dealers invited to inspect.

NO. 16 JOHN-STREET.

Emporium for Edge's First Premium Fireworks, also for Smith & Rand's celebrated gunpowder, guns, pistols, caps, cartridges, flags, lanterns, &c.
THOMAS J. JONES, No. 16 John-st.

1776.—J. G. & I. EDGE'S FIREWORKS.
Dépôt No. 47 Maiden-lane.
H. B. TITUS, Agent.

FLAGS.

FOURTH OF JULY.
AMERICAN FLAGS
Of all sizes, wholesale and retail, at
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S,
Nos. 51 and 53 White-st.

FLAGS, ALL SIZES.
BUNTING, RED, WHITE AND BLUE,
For sale low, by
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

THE GLORIOUS STARS AND STRIPES!!—FLAGS FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.—Printed Flags, nine small sizes, on staffs ready for use, for sale to the trade by the manufacturers, at No. 159 Duane-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 18 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

WANTED TO PURCHASE BY THE UNdersigned,
Two Hundred Horses, for Light Artillery.
Fifty Saddle-Horses.

All persons desirous of supplying any portion of the above number, will exhibit their horses for inspection at No. 88 East 24th-st., New-York City.
HENRY C. HODGES, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

A PAIR OF FAMILY HORSES, DARK brown color, 16 hands high, perfectly kind and reliable, together with a double-seated open carriage, and extra double set of harness, are offered, separately or together, at a very reasonable price, the owner being now in Europe and having no use for them. They may be seen at STEPHENSON'S Livery Stable, West 29th-st., near Broadway.

BOY'S PONY WANTED, WITH OR WITHOUT saddle and bridle; must be sound and gentle. Address, with full particulars, PONY, Williamsburgh, L. I., Post-office, N. Y.

COAL, &C.

ANTHRACITE COAL.
CARGOES AFLOAT.

Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
No. 45 South-st.

CUMBERLAND COAL AT $8 PER TON.—Now delivering Cumberland Coal of a superior quality for blacksmiths. A liberal discount to dealer's carts. THOS. TRUSLOW, No. 265 East Fourteenth-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO
NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NEWARK, N. J., FOR SALE FOR CASH, STOCKS, REAL ESTATE, OR GOODS.—A first-class jewelers' factory, with the tools, fixtures and safe, on Elm-st., convenient to dépôt; also, a valuable tract of land in the Xth Ward, embracing about seventy acres, part of it under a high state of cultivation, and stocked with choice fruits, near the proposed line of the Central Railroad and the dépôt for Newark and Hoboken Railroad. It is one of the finest opportunities for investment that can be had. Apply to A. BROWN, or CHARLES A. LENT, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

$200 TO $400 WILL PURCHASE AN established provision business in one of the principal streets in Brooklyn, now doing a good business; only reason for selling, the proprietor has other business out of the City. Address J. OTIS, Brooklyn Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I., W. C. & J. D. FEEKS; or personally, EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Nos. 13 and 20 West-st.

SUMMER BOARD AT A FARM HOUSE, 30 miles from the City, near Glen Cove, L. I. Situation by the water, and pleasantly cool and breezy. Terms reasonable, and table liberally supplied. Also, accommodation for carriage and horses. Steamer *Jesse Hoyt* leaves Peck-slip daily, at 3:45 P. M. Apply to RICHARD COX, Esq., No. 150 Broadway.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing to obtain board for the Summer months can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house, of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. Steamer *Jesse Hoyt* leaves Peck-slip daily, at 3.45 P. M. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—SINGLE OR SUITES of rooms, good view of the Hudson, fine shade and pleasant walks, house lighted with gas, stabling for two horses; terms moderate; fare $3 per month by boat. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

BOARD IN ORANGE.—TWO ROOMS, WITH board, may be had in a very desirable location, near the brick church dépôt. Plenty of shade, and grounds handsomely laid out. For particulars, inquire at the bookstore of JOHN H. TINGLEY, No. 152½ Fulton-st.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED in Tarrytown, on the Hudson River, by addressing Mrs. HALLETT, care Mr. Hotaling. Terms $4 per week. Communication a number of times a day, by Hudson River Railroad and steamboats.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—NEAR THE City, by a gentleman, his wife and servant, in a private family, where the comforts of a country home may be had. Address J. C., Box No. 164 *Times* Office, describing premises and location.

BOARD IN CORNWALL, N. Y.—FOUR large rooms on the ground floor are now vacant at Mme. RUTTKAY'S. References: Hiram Barney, Collector; H. J. Raymond, Editor *Times*; J. B. Locke, No. 31 Reade-st., and L. B. Bacon, No. 59 Murray-st.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal Springs. Address H. E., Esopus.

COUNTRY BOARD—WANTED, AT NEW-Brunswick, or between New-Brunswick and Round Brook, for a gentleman, wife, two small children and nurse. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 4,060, New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LARGE FARM-HOUSE, with boats on the lake, two hours ride on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire at No. 326 Bowery.

YONKERS.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION can be obtained by applying at Mrs. SCOTT'S, Locust Hill-av., Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A FARMER'S HOUSE, near Hudson, N. Y. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that the OCEAN HOUSE will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st of July.

Also, that they intend to keep it in every respect FIRST-CLASS, and worthy of a continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed. The music will be furnished by Mr. Wm. G. Dietrich's favorite Harmonic Orchestra, which has been engaged for the season.

Rooms can be engaged at the Ocean House, or at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York, where a diagram of the house can be seen. KERNER & BIRCH.
CLARENDON HOTEL, New-York, June 13, 1862.

SUMMER RESORT.

Families wishing an elevated, healthy, quiet, and very pleasant Summer boarding place, are guaranteed these with other home comforts, at the
SUMMER HOUSE, LAKE MAHOPAC.
Gaslight, stables, boats, stages running to Croton Falls.
R. A. SINCLAIR, Proprietor.

FIRE ISLAND, June 25, 1862.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INFORM HIS patrons and the public that he has recently purchased and fitted up for the reception of visitors the Hotel at Penataquit, town of Islip, L. I., formerly known as the New-York, on the direct route to this place. His old house, on the beach at Fire Island, will be continued as formerly, under the supervision of Mrs. DOMINY. Every facility for fishing, sailing, bathing, &c., for which the locality is famous, will be furnished parties who may favor him with their patronage at either house. Route—From James-slip and 34th-st. to Hunter's Point; Long Island Railroad to Thompson's Station; stage to Penataquit, and steamboat to Fire Island. Fare through $1 75.
FELIX DOMINY.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.
JOSHUA WHITNEY.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

POUGHKEEPSIE PROPERTY FOR SALE—On the Hyde Park Road, fifteen minutes' walk from the Post-office and dépôt; consisting of seven acres, highly cultivated, and abounding in fruit, deciduous and evergreen trees; commanding charming views of river and mountain. The house and barn are of moderate size, well built and commodious, with capacious cisterns, excellent well and furnace. The situation is elevated, the air remarkably pure and the drives stunning. Terms favorable. Apply to Mr. JAMES M. DRAKE, No. 23 William-st., or T. B. COSTER, on the premises.

HUDSON RIVER—50 ACRES—$16,000.—ELEgant river view for 30 miles; modern buildings; plenty of all kinds of fruit; furnished and stocked ready for immediate use; very healthy; Hudson River Railroad runs through the farm; 35 miles from New-York. A very rare opportunity. For sale or exchange. Apply to W. ELLIOTT, seed-store, No. 27 John-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—THE OWNER OF A VERY pretty cottage, with nearly an acre of land handsomely laid out, situated about one mile from the North Orange Dépôt, would like to exchange it for a house and lot in Brooklyn; vicinity of Clinton or Washington avs. preferred. Address W., No. 192 Front-st., N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A SMALL COUNtry place pleasantly situated on the east side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Inquire of JAMES GARDNER, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., or TITUS, FRAZEE & TITUS, No. 86 Market-slip, New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—THE LARGE STORE CORNER BROADway and 42d-st., (25 by 125,) suitable for a first-class family grocery, or other kinds of business; also the 4-story brown stone house, No. 110 West 15th-st., with all the modern improvements, $700; No. 278 West 19th-st., 3-story, modern improvements, $400, or furnished, $600; No. 176 West 39th-st., modern improvements, $400; No. 261 West 16th-st., bath and gas, $450; No. 8 West 41st-st., modern improvements, $350; No. 21 Hudson-place, 34th-st., $400; also some parts of houses. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner of 16th-st., from 9 morning to 9 in the evening.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—THE FIRST, third and fourth floors of the dwelling house No. 157 West 38th-st., will be rented, separately or together, and at moderate rent, to desirable parties. Apply at the house.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A PLEASant Summer residence in Fishkill Township, one mile from river and New-Hamburgh station. Rent for Summer, $150. For particulars, address E. P. ACKERMAN, Hughsonville, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 19 Bond-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO families or a party of gentlemen can be accommodated with delightful rooms and board by applying at No. 310 Henry-st., Brooklyn; the house is large, and contains all the modern improvements, and the situation is particularly pleasant for a Summer residence.

BROOKLYN.—ROOMS FOR SINGLE PERSONS or for families, at No. 16 Clinton-st. This house has been recently altered and renovated, so as to render it in every respect a desirable residence. References required.

FARMS.

FARM IN WHITE PLAINS, WESTCHESTER County, for sale; containing forty acres, within fifteen minutes' drive of the dépôt; well supplied with fruit, and suitably divided in wood, meadow and pasture land. This farm is on a ridge of land commanding a view of Long Island Sound. The house and outbuildings are in good order. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on the place on mortgage. Apply to MILLER & COCHRAN, White Plains, New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

FOURTH OF JULY!
SPLENDID EXCURSION!
By the superb floating palace
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. GEER, of the Boston and Stonington line,
The most splendid steamboat afloat,
DOWN THE BAY,
Passing Staten Island,
Through the Narrows, by Sandy Hook,
To the Atlantic Ocean.
ACCOMPANIED BY A SPLENDID MILITARY BAND,

And a superior Band of Cotillion Music will be stationed on the spacious main deck.

The PLYMOUTH ROCK will leave her dock, Pier No. 18, N. R., at 10 o'clock A. M., returning at an early hour in the afternoon.

NAUSHON

Will convey passengers, free of charge, to the Plymouth Rock, leaving as follows: Foot of Christopher-st., N. R., at 7:15 A. M.; foot of 15th-st., E. R., at 8:10 A. M.; foot of 7th-st., E. R., at 8:30; South 3d-st., Williamsburgh, at 8:45, and proceed to Pier No. 18, N. R.

During the trip the excursionists will have
A FINE VIEW OF FORT LAFAYETTE,

The present abiding place of notorious rebels and traitors. Also, of Forts Tompkins, Diamond and Hamilton, passing in the immediate vicinity of Sandy Hook.

Confectionery, Ice-cream, of the choicest kinds.

TICKETS FOR THE EXCURSION, 50 CENTS.

Can be had on the NAUSHON before leaving the various landings, and at Pier No. 18, N. R., the morning of the trip.

FOURTH JULY
EXCURSION
TO
HARLEM, HIGH BRIDGE, &c.
Steamers
SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE,
Will run
EVERY HOUR
from
6 A. M. to 7 P. M.,
between
PECK-SLIP AND HARLEM,
CONNECTING
BY

STAGE with	STEAMBOAT. with
MELROSE,	MACOMB'S DAM,
WILTON,	HIGH BRIDGE,
MORRISANIA,	TOMLINSON'S WOODS,
TREMONT,	MORRIS' DOCK,
MOUNT HOPE,	FORDHAM LANDING,
FAIRMOUNT,	CENTURY HOUSE,
WEST FARMS,	KING'S BRIDGE.
MANHATTANVILLE.	

Fare 7 cents.

CHEAP EXCURSION OVER LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

FOR THE ROUND TRIP OF 188 MILES,
FARE ONLY ONE DOLLAR,
ON
FOURTH OF JULY, 1862.

An Excursion train will leave James'-slip and 34th-st. Ferries at 8 o'clock FRIDAY MORNING, July 4,
Running through to Greenport,
Stopping at Winfield, Jamaica, and all points east,
Arriving at Greenport, 1 P. M.

Returning, leave Greenport at 4 o'clock P. M., reaching New-York early in the evening.

Excursion Tickets will be sold on all trains from all way stations at half the regular fare, on the Fourth of July only.

"At all stations" where the Company have established ticket offices, passengers must purchase their tickets before getting into the cars, or they will be charged regular fare.
E. W. STEARNS, Sup't.

1776. FOURTH OF JULY. 1862.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION up the Hudson, as far as Stoney Point. The large and favorite Albany and Troy steamer HENDRIK HUDSON, Capt. Geo. O. Tupper, will make an excursion as above, on FRIDAY, July 4, leaving her slip foot of Liberty-st., Pier No. 15, N. R., at 10 o'clock A. M., and Pier foot of 30th-st., N. R., at 10½ A. M., returning to the City, Pier No. 15, N. R., about 4 P. M. Meals and refreshments served on board the boat. Fare for the trip 50 cents. A Band of Music wanted. Apply to A. A. DYKEMAN, office Pier No. 15, N. R.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.—ON the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey to Englewood, Tappan, Piermont, Nyack, Nanuet, Spring Valley and Monsey.

From Jersey City at 6:30 A. M.; 9:15 A. M.; 1:05 P. M.; 4:20 P. M., and 12:30 Midnight.

To Jersey City, at 6:10 A. M.; 7:28 A. M.; 11:15 A. M.; 4:55 P. M., and 8:40 P. M.

Grand celebration at Englewood day and evening.

Pleasure-seekers will be delighted to take a trip over this popular road.

The route abounds with picturesque scenery, and nowhere can a day be spent with so much pleasure as on the palisades at Englewood, or on the mountains at Piermont. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
June 28, 1862.

4TH OF JULY EXCURSION TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., at 7½ o'clock A. M., landing at Amos-st., 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cold Spring and Cornwall; returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock. Excursion tickets to West Point and Newburgh, 75 cents.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—THE steamer ISLAND CITY will leave Pier No. 35, foot of Catherine-st., at 9:15 A. M., stopping at foot of 11th-st. at 9:30 A. M., for Whitestone, Island City, New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck. Returning, will leave Mamaroneck at 2:30 P. M., stopping at the above places. She will make her morning and evening trips as usual. Fare each way, 25 cents. Refreshments on board.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO BRIDGEPORT.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave from Pier No. 26 East River, on FRIDAY MORNING, at 6 o'clock, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the express trains. Returning, leave Bridgeport same night at 11 o'clock. Fare for the excursion, $1.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD AND ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave New-York from Pier No. 24 East River, west side of Peck Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Returning, will leave the above-named places as follows:

Roslyn, 6:30 A. M.	Glen Cove, 7:15 A. M.
Glenwood, 6:35 A. M.	Sands Point, 7:38 A. M.
Mott's Dock, 6:45 A. M.	Great Neck, 8 A. M.
Whitestone, 8:10 A. M.	

FISHING BANKS.—THE STEAMER CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will leave daily, as follows (Saturday excepted): N. R.—30th-st. at 7 A. M.; Christopher-st., 7¼ A. M.; Spring-st., 7½ A. M. E. R.—10th-st., 7:50 A. M.; Broome-st., 8 A. M.; Peck-slip, 8½ A. M. Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Refreshments of all kinds, fishing tackle, bait, &c., on board. FARE FOR THE TRIP, FIFTY CENTS.

The CROTON will make an extra trip on SATURDAY, July 5.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at cost prices.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.

The *Naushon* leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st. ....at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Dey-st. ....at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th sts.

D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT LINE.—For Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, and intermediate landings, leaving DAILY from foot of Harrison-st. at 9½ A. M., 3½ and 4½ P. M., for freight and passengers. For further particulars inquire at the office, on Harrison-st. Pier.—June, 1862.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMBOAT DANIEL DREW, for Albany and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st., New-York, leaves every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Jay-st. pier, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 o'clock, making intermediate landings, stopping at 30th-st.

STEAMER BROADWAY—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT brown-stone front house No. 817 2d-av., southwest corner of 51st-st.; size 21x60; handsomely-finished and complete with all improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at a low figure on easy terms. May be seen during the day. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer, No. 169 Broadway.

$1,800.—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—within five minutes' walk of the Hamilton ferry, a small 3-story brick house and lot, in good order; store on first floor, with water and gas; but one family to a floor; rents for 12 per cent. Apply to WM. DUNNE, No. 224 Washington Market, or to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FACTORY FOR SALE.—A LARGE BRICK building and ground, with an engine of 60-horse power, situated on Imlay-st., Brooklyn, within 200 feet of the Atlantic Dock. Main building 100x100 feet on first floor, with building adjoining, 37½x60 feet; ground 150x110 feet. Will be sold cheap to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST AND cheapest marble mantels can be bought at KLABER'S Marble Yards, [illegible] East 18th-st., near 3d-av., and No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
	AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN.
WALTER PATON, Commander.

FROM LIVERPOOL, Calling at Queenstown.	FROM NEW-YORK.
TUESDAY, July 1.	SATURDAY, July 26.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.

FIRST CABIN.

From $95 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool at a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

SECOND CABIN.

State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $70.

THIRD CABIN.

Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, at $50.

STEERAGE.

With superior accommodations, $30.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class U. S. Mail steamship
PARKERSBURGH,
Capt. SAMUEL HOFFMAN,
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on THURSDAY, July 3, at 12 o'clock M., for
NEW-ORLEANS.
Freight received on and after Monday.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	65

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW	SATURDAY, July 5.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, July 12.
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, July 19.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The steamship GLASGOW will sail from Pier No. 44 North River at 3 P. M. SATURDAY, July 5, 1862.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA KEY WEST.—The United States Mail steamship MARION, J. D. PHILLIPS, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for New-Orleans, on THURSDAY, July 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage, $75. For freight, of which a limited quantity will be taken, or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, JAS. ANDERSON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d July. Passengers are requested to be on board by 10 o'clock A. M. The *Scotia* will sail on the 16th July. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Dépôt.

GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 3 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer KEYPORT leaves Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. Express, connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning leaves Manchester at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

HOTELS.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
THE WASHINGTON HOTEL, LIVERPOOL.

This new and magnificent building, the finest and most elaborately finished hotel in the United Kingdom, covers an area of 1,200 square yards and contains 200 noble and spacious rooms, fitted up with every requisite and luxury that modern art and experience can furnish.

The chief coffee room will accommodate 300 visitors, and is conducted on the American and Continental system.

The Hotel is situated on a commanding and beautiful site, in the very heart of the town, opposite the chief railway station, St. Georges Hall, Free Public Library and Museum, the Wellington Monument, and within easy distance of the new Great Landing Stage on the River Mersey.

CANADIAN TOURISTS.

We, the principal Hotel-keepers throughout Canada, beg to inform the American traveling public that we shall continue this season to take American bills at par, same as previous years.

WILLIS RUSSELL, of Russell's Hotel, Palace-st., and St. Louis Hotel, St. Louis-st., Quebec.
HENRY HOGAN, of St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.
ST. JULIEN & McKEOGH, of Donegana Hotel, Montreal.
SAMUEL BROWNING, of Ottawa Hotel, Montreal.
S. W. COLEMAN, of Montreal House, Montreal.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1882. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in the loans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of this Board of Directors.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the back of each bond in the following words, viz.:

"Know all men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1861, and the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862.")

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows:

The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids.

JOSEPH LESLEY,
Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 FOR THE RELIEF OF FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.—The Common Council of the City of New-York having, by an ordinance approved by the Mayor, on the 18th of June, instant, authorized the borrowing, upon the credit of the Corporation, the further sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, to be applied in "Aiding to support the families of the soldiers from this City, who are engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union," a book for subscriptions to said loan will be opened at the Comptroller's Office, on SATURDAY, June 28, and continue open until THURSDAY, July 3, unless the whole amount shall be sooner taken.

The subscribers to said loan will be required to pay the amount of their subscriptions to the City Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank, within three days after the date thereof, and on presenting the Chamberlain's receipts for such payments to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive an equal amount of Bonds, known as "Volunteer's Family Aid Bonds, No. 3," of the Corporation of the City of New-York.

The said Bonds will be issued in sums to suit—not less than One Hundred Dollars—and will bear interest at the rate of six per cent., per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, and the principal will be payable on the first day of July, 1865. They will also be transferable, at the pleasure of the holders, on books kept in the Comptroller's Office.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 28, 1862.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the holders of the outstanding unsecured Bonds and Certificates of Stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, not exchanged under the contract of reorganization, that the time for surrender of said Bonds and Stock has been extended by act of the Legislature to 1st July next.

Any holder of such Bonds or Certificates of Stock can exchange them for Preferred and Common Stock in the new Company, upon payment of an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share of the Stock to be issued, and interest on the same from Sept. 1, 1861, payable on delivery of the new Certificates. The time fixed by law for such exchange will expire on the first day of July next, and no exchange of stock or bonds of the old Company can be made into new Stock in the new Company after that day.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.
TRANSFER OFFICE, No. 11 PINE-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1862. }

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company will be held at the rooms, No. 7 Nassau-st., over the Continental Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of July, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., to hear the report of the Committee appointed on the 20th day of May last, and to consider and vote upon modifications of the agreement made between the bondholders on the 10th day of January, 1860.

CHARLES MORAN, }
A. ISELIN, }
WM. HOGE, } Trustees
SEPTIMUS CROOKS, } and
MATHEW PECK, } Attorneys.
EZRA C. READ, }
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, } Committee of
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, } 20th May, 1862.
L. HILLEGER, }

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 18, 1862.—In pursuance of the terms of the Debt Certificates of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) issued for fractional allowances of premiums for stock differences on the Consolidation in 1853, notice is hereby given that the certificates of the said denomination still outstanding will be paid at par on the first day of November next, when the next semi-annual payment of interest on the same becomes due, at the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, after which date interest on the said certificates will cease. In the meantime, the said certificates will be redeemed at par, and accrued interest at the said Bank of Commerce, at the office of J. E. Thayer & Bro., Boston, and at this office.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN S. GILES.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, held in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Tuesday, the 17th inst. the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN EWEN, THOS. W. PEARSALL,
WM. R. GRIFFITH, CHAS. MORGAN,
ISAAC L. PLATT, JONATHAN THORNE,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, GEO. L. BROWN,
JOHN Q. JONES.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN EWEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY }
COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, }
PITTSBURGH, June 23, 1862. }

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST WARRANTS, OR coupons, attached to the different series of bonds issued by this company, will be paid, as they respectively mature, on being surrendered to the transfer agents of the company in New-York, Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st. The company has so arranged the interest on its funded debt, that one-twelfth falls due each month in the year.

G. W. CASS, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest on Bonds.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1862, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
HUNTER'S POINT, June 25, 1862.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest due July 1 on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons, on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.
CHICAGO, June 18, 1862.

AMERICAN SILVER,
HALVES AND QUARTERS,
WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
{ No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
{ No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND }
26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862. }

INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due July 1, 1862, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that day at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON COUNTY (Ohio) Bonds, due July 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at the Ocean Bank.

CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

5.20 UNITED STATES BONDS—REGISTERED or Coupons, for sale at par, in sums to suit, by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., N. Y.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

U.S. "FIVE TWENTIES."
OR
UNITED STATES TWENTY YEAR
SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
CALLED "FIVE TWENTIES" BECAUSE
PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver them at once at the same rate at which subscriptions are received for them by the Government, viz.:

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

The Principal may be paid in CURRENT BANK NOTES, CHECKS ON CITY BANKS, or U. S. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and the INTEREST IN GOLD, or in CURRENT FUNDS, with the PREMIUM on GOLD at the MARKET RATE added.

THE COUPON BONDS are issued in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, AND $1,000,

and THE REGISTERED BONDS in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 AND $10,000.

They are the most convenient and cheapest Government Security now accessible to the public.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express, or otherwise, as directed.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

MILWAUKEE AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., }
GENERAL OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, June 24, 1862. }

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that day at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York. A. NOXON, Financial Agent.

THE COUPONS OF THE HOUSATONIC Railroad Company, falling due July 1, 1862, will be paid at the office of Messrs. KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place, or at the Treasurer's office at Bridgport, Conn. CHAS. K. AVERILL, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER, AND the first issue United States Demand Notes, bought and sold at the best rates, by

F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILroad bonds purchased by

F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before the 19th will draw interest from July 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.
MONEY DEPOSITED BEFORE JULY 20 WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.
Interest commences July 1, 1862.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862. }

JULY INTEREST FOR 1862.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after Monday, July 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) Per Cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) Per Cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 21st of July inst. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of May will receive interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—NO. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Interest allowed from July 1. Bank open from 9 to 2 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—A dividend will be paid on and after Wednesday, July 16, on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of Six Per Cent. on sums of $500 and under, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating Fifty-fifth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging northwesterly corner of Thirtieth-street and Madison-avenue. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situate on both sides of Fifty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, both sides of Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and the northwesterly corner of Thirtieth-street and Madison-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL, } Board
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
New Court-house, June 25, 1862. }

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the Common Council to make arrangements to celebrate the approaching anniversary of our National Independence, met pursuant to adjournment in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, this 1st day of July, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M. On motion Alderman F. I. A. Boole was elected Chairman. The following Sub-Committees were appointed:

FIRE WORKS—Councilmen Jones, Alderman Ottiwell, and Councilman Hazleton.

STANDS, PRINTING, &c.—Alderman Mitchell, Councilman Trotter and Lent.

MUSIC—Aldermen Allen, Walsh, and Councilman Repper.

The Committee, after making preliminary arrangements, adjourned to meet on Wednesday, the 2d day of July, at 2 o'clock P. M., in said room, to furnish the programme. E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

PERMITS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF VAULTS.—Public notice is hereby given that the following rates for permits to construct vaults have been established under an ordinance of the Common Council, viz.:

For vaults to buildings occupied exclusively as dwellings, for each superficial foot, fifty cents.

For vaults to buildings used partly as dwellings and partly for business purposes, one dollar per superficial foot.

For vaults to buildings used exclusively for mercantile purposes, two dollars per superficial foot.

THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
THOS. B. TAPPEN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1862.

NEW RESERVOIR—NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC is informed that the south gate-house of the New Reservoir will be opened for inspection on MONDAY the 30th inst., and will continue open daily, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., until the introduction of water into the reservoir, on or about the 10th of July.

THOS. STEPHENS, }
T. B. TAPPEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN, }

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new: cut nails.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and by the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DIVIDENDS.

SCRIP DIVIDEND, 1860, 50 PER CENT.
SCRIP DIVIDEND, 1861, 50 PER CENT.
SCRIP DIVIDEND, 1862, 50 PER CENT.
AMERICAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 48 Wall-st.,
Bank of New-York Building.

Cash Capital..........$200,000
Surplus..........$110,000

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, resolved that a Scrip Dividend of
FIFTY PER CENT.
on the business of the past year, be declared and paid to the customers entitled thereto. Also, that
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST
be paid on all the outstanding Scrip of the Company; and a Cash Dividend of
SEVEN PER CENT.
to Stockholders, payable on demand.

JAMES M. HALSTED, President.
FREDERICK W. DOWNER, Secretary.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Assistant Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have, by a resolution, dated June 17, 1862, ordered a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds.

The payment of the dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1862.

The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } I. & M. Canal
JUNE 17, 1862.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after 1st day of August next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares, will not be entitled to future dividends, until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 12, and open August 3. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862. }

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th July next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th June until the morning of the 8th July.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Three and a half (3½) Per Cent. for the current six months ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of the 7th day of July.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, }
JERSEY CITY, July 1, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, of Jersey City, have de-clared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the earnings of the last 6 months, payable on and after the 5th day of July next. J. S. FOX, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on or after the first Monday of July proximo.

The Transfer Books will reiman closed until July 8, 1862.

By order, GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a-half (3½) per cent. has been declared out of the net earnings of the past six months, and payable to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after MONDAY, 30th inst. From 25th June to 1st July the Transfer Books will be closed. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, }
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Bank of North America have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. (3½) for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after July 8. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th June until the 8th July. JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 470 Broadway, (Pacific Building,) }
Branch Office, No. 72 Wall-st. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 30th day of June. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of (3) Three Per Cent., payable on and after July 1.

Transfer books will be closed from this date to the 1st of July. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after July 10. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 10th of July. CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and a-half per cent. (3½,) on the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st July next. SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

20TH DIVIDEND, HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st. B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 1 Montgomery-st., }
JERSEY CITY, June 24, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 92 Broadway, (opposite Trinity Church,) }
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand. J. L. DOUGLASS.

DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at No. 52 Wall-st.

HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE and Boston Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a-half (3½) per cent., payable on demand after this date, at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, June 25, 1862. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
June 24, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three (3) per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK Company has this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., payable at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after July 1st, next.

WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on the 1st day of July next.

By order, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF }
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MARKET BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent for the current six months, payable on and after July 10. R. BAYLES, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 7. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' }
INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 2½ WALL-ST. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 7th day of July. Meanwhile the transfer books are closed. FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., New-York, June 30, 1862.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of *five per cent.*, payable on and after the 10th July. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862. }

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors of this Company have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, }
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of Three per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 3d of July.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK—BROOKLYN, JUNE 24, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared, out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th inst., payable on and after the 1st day of July next. WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Cepabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED BY DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE.—This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Success in every instance is as certain as that water quenches thirst. Office No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Prevention better than cure. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive or Patent Vulcanized Safe. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of remittance.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who contract that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

NO CURE NO PAY.—S. R. KING, M. D., CURES rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, dropsy, and all chronic diseases, with new chemical and electrical application, and mercury removed from the system, &c. Office, No. 367 Broome-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE ears, blindness, chronic inflammation, weakness of sight, also nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of blindness and deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES, No. 609 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, OR THEIR RELATIVES, CAN HAVE THEIR $100 BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY AND PENSIONS, COLLECTED AND CASHED BY

J. NELSON LUCKEY, Army and Navy Agent,
Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE DIRECTED to me by the Hon. District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, July 8, at 12 o'clock M., from Laimbier's Wharf, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the bark *Texian Star*, consisting of

118 bales cotton from the prize schooner *W. C. Bee*.
72 bales cotton from the prize schooner *Newcastle*.
1,132 bales cotton from the prize steamer *Swan*.
8 round bales cotton from prize steamer *Swan*.
41 bbls. resin from prize steamer *Swan*.

Terms of sale: United States Treasury drafts, or such funds as will be received by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States on deposit. Samples to be seen at the office of H. Benner, No. 113 Wall-st., on after and July 5, inst.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 7 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.:

Elegant household furniture, made by Bembe & Kimbel, or Baudouine, consisting of rosewood parlor suite covered with tapestry; do. covered silk or brocatel; rosewood piano-forte, made by Chickering; vases, clocks, mantel glasses, real bronzes, chandeliers, etageres, centre-tables, fancy chairs, &c., &c.; dining-room, carved oak buffet extension-table, chairs covered in green morocco, &c.; velvet carpets, Brussels do.; China, glass and plated ware; curtains, bookcases, &c.; bedrooms in rosewood, black walnut and marble-top; enameled do.; spring-back chairs, double washstands, cane-seat chairs, mattresses, pillows, suite blankets, &c., &c.; rich enameled toilet sets, oil-paintings, iron bedsteads, a very fine new Manila hemp hammock, hall-stand, oil-cloths, kitchen ware, &c., &c., the property of a family leaving for Europe.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, July 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the old-established stand No. 381 Canal-st., fronting West Broadway, the entire stock, fixtures and implements of the old-established business for 30 years, consisting of fine silk and straw hats, do. caps, in every variety, fine robes, capes, muffs and cuffs, all manufactured for the trade, fire proof safe by Herring, glass show-cases, stands, 6 mirrors, and the entire fine fixtures, all of which are in fine order, and will be sold without reserve, as the owner is retiring from the business. Terms, cash—City funds.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS AT AUCTION—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, July 2, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full line of fresh goods, direct from the manufacturers. Also, foreclosure sale at same time and place as above, being the entire stock of a shoe dealer. By order of L. Cohen, Attorney for Mortgagees.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of the valuable property Nos. 255 and 257 Delancey-st., to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, New-York. Maps at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF CHAMPAGNE, CLARET, Wines and Liquors, part of a first-class Importer's stock. By C. W. DAVENPORT. THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway. Catalogues and samples may be had at the salesrooms.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS HILL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either partner, who will sign in liquidation.

THOMAS HILL,
CHARLES VANDERVOORT.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN ACCORDANCE with the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, and that the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted, is CHARLES VANDERVOORT. The nature of the business intended to be transacted is the importing of hardware and a general commission business. The names of all the partners interested therein are CHARLES VANDERVOORT, who resides in the City of New-York, and who is the only general partner, and THOMAS HILL, who resides at Wolsall, England, and who is the only special partner. The amount of capital which the said special partner, THOMAS HILL, has contributed to the common stock, is twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000.) The said partnership is to commence on the first day of July, 1862, and is to terminate on the first day of July, 1865.

CHARLES VANDERVOORT, (L. S.,)
THOMAS HILL,
By GEORGE DE H. GILLESPIE,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862. his Attorney, (L. S.)

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of LOW, HARRIMAN & CO. expires this day, by its own limitation.

JAMES LOW,
OLIVER HARRIMAN,
JAS. C. ATWATER,
GEO. B. DURFEE,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862. T. M. PRENTISS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a copartnership under the style of LOW, HARRIMAN, DURFEE & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm, and will also settle all the outstanding accounts of the same, at the store recently occupied by them, Nos. 45 and 47 Park-place.

JAMES LOW,
OLIVER HARRIMAN,
GEO. B. DURFEE,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862. JAS. C. ATWATER.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

I HAVE THIS DAY RETIRED FROM business. THOMAS DIXON.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

The business heretofore conducted by THOMAS DIXON will be continued by the undersigned, at No. 17 Nassau-st. JAMES H. FALCONER.

MR. EDWARD KING, BY MUTUAL CONsent, retires this day from our firm, with the view of establishing himself as a STOCK and BOND BROKER, under his own name. JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

NOTICE.—THOMAS EDWARD VERMILYE, Jr., and CORNELIUS D. WOOD are this day admitted as partners in our firm. VERMILYE & CO.
JULY 1, 1862.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustees of Palmyra Hullin, Plaintiff, against MATILDA C. BROWN, the wife of John G. Brown, and the said John G. Brown, Defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 20th day of May, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, through E. H. LUDLOW, Real Estate Auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the dwelling-house thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fifth-street, distant one hundred feet eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of Twenty-fifth-street and the Seventh-avenue, and running thence southwardly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue, through the centre of a party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block, thence eastwardly and parallel with Twenty-fifth-street, eighteen feet, thence northwardly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue, and through the centre of another party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches, to the said southerly side of Twenty-fifth-street, and thence westwardly along the same eighteen feet, to the place of beginning, be said dimensions more or less.—Dated July 2, 1862. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

BETTS & ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1862. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY, July 15, next, 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of One Thousand sets of six-mule harness, complete, to be made according to a sample now in this Office, of the best oak-tanned leather, and subject to inspection, the whole to be completed and ready for delivery in this city on or before the 15th day of August, 1862.

A. BOYD, Captain and A. Q. M.

TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock of MONDAY, July 7, for the building of a sewer in Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. For further information, apply to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 27, 1862.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE—BUILT BY the Mattawan Machine Company, in perfect order, 12-inch diameter of cylinder and 36-inch stroke of piston. Inquire at No. 204 West 37th-st., where it can be seen.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—NEARLY new, of 100-horse power; also, a 4-horse and a donkey engine. Can be seen at No. 79 Mangin-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN'S CORPS, WAR OF 1812.—A special meeting will be held at the Mercer House, on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, July 2, at 7½ o'clock, to make preparations for celebrating the Fourth day of July. The veterans in this and adjacent Counties are respectfully invited to meet with us on the occasion. By order,

H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant. ABM. DALLY, Colonel.

REMOVALS.

G. GUIDICINI, ARTIST, REMOVED TO No. 183 East 50th-st. Orders and communications left at T. T. Green's drug-store, Broadway, corner 14th-st.

BRICKS FOR SALE.—FIVE HUNDRED thousand common brick now on the yard at Port Richmond, Staten Island, will be sold low to close an assignment; also, a quantity of fire brick. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE AMERICAN LAMBERT!
The largest living man in the World, measuring
NINE FEET 3 INCHES AROUND THE BODY
WEIGHING 695 POUNDS!
ALSO, THAT WONDERFUL
GIANT GIRL,
MISS JANE CAMPBELL, the MOST BEAUTIFUL FAT GIRL EVER SEEN, 18 years old,
WEIGHING 618 POUNDS,
And measuring NINE FEET 1½ INCHES ROUND.
LARGEST MOUNTAINS OF HUMAN FLESH
EVER BEHELD.
On exhibition at all hours, every day and evening.
COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT!
The smallest man of his age in the world,
18 YEARS OLD, BUT 29 INCHES HIGH,
WEIGHING ONLY 24½ POUNDS,
Appears in the CELEBRATED GRECIAN STATUES, on the stage in the Lecture Room, during each dramatic performance, and is visible at all hours.
NED, THE LEARNED SEAL,
From the Boston Aquarial Gardens—the most beautiful and intelligent animal from the briny deep.
DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SERPENTS,
FED EVERY DAY, at 2 o'clock.
AQUARIAL GARDEN,
With its myriads of beautiful living fish.
QUAKER, OR WOODEN GUN,
LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX STATUARY, &c.
The Drama MANGUERAND at 3 P M.
SEVEN CLERKS, and HONEST MILKMAN at 7½.
Admission to all, only 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

☞ GREAT PREPARATIONS are making for the appropriate celebration of the FOURTH OF JULY, the anniversary of the Nation's Birthday, when the most attractive novelties will be on exhibition, and splendid dramatic performances will be given nearly EVERY HOUR.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee..........Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.
FANCHON THE CRICKET.
FANCHON THE CRICKET.
FANCHON THE CRICKET.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.
FANCHON THE CRICKET.
This present WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 2.
Fanchon..........Miss Maggie Mitchell
Twin Brothers—Messrs. A. H. Davenport and J. W. Collier.
Father Barbeand..........Mr. J. H. Stoddart

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, July 2,
FIRST BENEFIT OF
ANNETTI GALETTI,
who will appear in the
GRAND SHADOW DANCE.
Twelfth week of the great vocalist,
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS.
THE NATIONAL GUARD.
PAULINE..........MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS
CHEVALIER RENARD..........Mr. P. RICHINGS
GRAND DIVERTISSEMENT
BY
ANNETTI GALLETI,
And a splendid Corps de Ballet.
To conclude with the National Allegory of
WASHINGTON.
Gen. George Washington........Mr. PETER RICHINGS
The Goddess of Liberty..........Miss C. RICHINGS
With the patriotic song of
THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

WINTER GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT, (Wednesday,) July 2,
Production in unusually grand style, with elaborated beauty,
OF THE
Grand Scottish National Operatic Drama
OF
ROB ROY.
Rob Roy Macgregor..........Prof. Anderson,
With a
Cast unprecedent in the History of Rob Roy.
Helen Macgregor..........Mrs. Gladstane,
(Who has been specially engaged for the occasion.)
Diana Vernon..........Miss Emily Thorne.
Seats can be secured at the Box-Office from 8 until 4.

WALLACK'S.
Entrances on Broadway and 13th-st.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8 o'clock.
GRAND SUCCESS OF THE FLORENCES.
NEW PIECE TO-NIGHT.
CAPITAL ENTERTAINMENT,
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, July 2,
first time, a new comedietta, called
ORANGE BLOSSOMS.
To be followed by the superb protean piece,
MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Grand Complimentary Benefit and Metropolitan début of Mrs. AUGUSTA PAGE.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, July 2, 1862.
Who will appear as JULIET in ROMEO and JULIET, supported by the entire strength of the Company.
THURSDAY EVENING—NELL GWYNNE.
Grand Anniversary of Americon Independence, July 4, an afternoon performance commencing at 2; evening at 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 485 BROADWAY.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO-NIGHT OF
MRS. AUGUSTA PAGE.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Juliet, Mrs. Page.
Seats secured during the day.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

In 1851 the undersigned organized at No. 444 Broadway a band for the performance of Ethiopian melodies and other amusement connected with that peculiar class of entertainments. It was to him an entirely new business, but having embarked in it, he, bearing in mind the old axiom that "whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well," determined to satisfy the public that such an entertainment could be rendered worthy of support by even the most fastidious. How well he succeeded let the immense crowd which nightly, for six years, thronged No. 444 Broadway, testify. Becoming overcrowded at length at the last mentioned number, he built the magnificent marble edifice at Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, and transferred his business there, and now having disposed of that building, he has erected and opened another hall at No. 514 Broadway, directly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. Without claiming to be a genius, the undersigned still thinks that he may, without vanity, say that eleven years of experience and close application in the business, has improved his understanding of what the public desire, both in regard to the style of performances and the style of building in which they should be given, and he is satisfied that they will find No. 514 Broadway all that could be desired. He will attempt a slight description of the place: An entrance of twenty-five feet in width, after running back to a distance of eighty feet, suddenly expands into a magnificent hall one hundred feet square, with a ceiling seventy-five feet in height. This immense area contains a parquette and two tiers of boxes, and besides the perfect ventilation under the roof, it has on both sides immense windows reaching from pit to dome, by means of which the whole building, if necessary, may be flooded with a current of fresh air. Indeed, there is almost as much open space as there is solid wall to this portion of the building when the windows are all thrown open. This, all will admit, is a great improvement; but the hall has another peculiarity, which every frequenter of public amusements will hail with unqualified satisfaction. This peculiarity is, that there are no side boxes. The two tiers of boxes describe a half-circle, and are so constructed that from any point in the auditorium, either below or above, a full and complete view of the stage may be obtained. Added to all this, the law of acoustics has been carefully considered in the construction of the building, and the conveyance of sound to any portion of the auditorium is perfect. The stage is large, roomy and well calculated for scenic effect, and the company engaged, I hazard nothing in saying, is superior to any other ever organized. In short, I have endeavored to get up an entertainment complete in all its parts, and all I desire is that the great public, hitherto so indulgent to me, will test the truth of my assertions, in which case I am not at all fearful of the result. In conclusion, I desire to say that there is scarcely a town of any importance in the country that does not boast its band of Wood's Minstrels; and while I take this as an indubitable proof of the popularity of my company, I cannot at the same time commend the dishonesty of those who, for the sake of a little temporary success are willing to sail under false colors. I wish it to be distinctly understood that I am the originator, as I am the sole and only proprietor of WOOD'S MINSTRELS, either in this City or elsewhere, and should I at any time decide to travel with my company I will notify the Press in such town as I may choose to visit of the fact over my own proper signature. In conclusion, I shall be happy to see all my friends at my new hall, on MONDAY EVENING next, when I promise them an entertainment worth witnessing.

HENRY WOOD.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
EVERY EVENING.
First night of a new programme—McClellan Galop. New ballad, "Sweet Love, Good Night to Thee." Burlesque—Prima Donna. George Christy and W. Arlington in new and laughable acts.
Grand Afternoon Performance July 4, commencing at 3.
Admittance 25 cents.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

ARION SOCIETY.
The undersigned, Secretary of the above Singing Society, begs to announce to the members, and particularly to the public in general, that there will take place
A GRAND EXCURSION
TO
NIAGARA FALLS,
Buffalo and Rochester, on the 12th of July next.
Excursion tickets for the round trip, per Hudson River and Central Railroads, $11 each, entitling to the admission at the Concerts and other festivities to be given by the Society. The tickets will be good for twelve days. Early applications are requested at the office of
A. GOETZE, Secretary, No. 19 Spruce-st.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 553 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At the same time is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.
Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.
Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

THE GREAT FALL, NIAGARA.
BY F. E. CHURCH.
The original subscribers to the chromo-lithograph of Church's "Niagara," who were entitled to the premium engravings, in accordance with the terms of subscription, will please present their certificate at the office of S. T. WILLIAMS, No. 652 Broadway, and receive the parcel to which they may be entitled.
Circulars for this object were issued to all the subscribers in the early part of the year 1860, and as there are some who have not presented their certificates, their parcel of engravings will be retained for their benefit until the 1st of September, 1862, after which time they will be forfeited.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS,"
And many other choice pictures, on exhibition at
SCHAUS' GALLERY, NO. 749 BROADWAY.
Season tickets, 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE SUBMISSION PARTY.

The Haters of Negroes and Yankees in Council.

Great Mass Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

SIGNIFICANT RESOLUTIONS.

Speeches of Messrs. Chauncey, Wickliffe, Duer and Brooks.

MAYOR WOOD ON THE STAND.

A crowd, indeed, gathered at the Cooper Institute last night for the purpose of announcing to the world generally and the United States particularly, that they are white men, that they hate black men that they have confidence in McCLELLAN, that they disapprove of emancipation and emancipation leagues, that the Union as it was must and shall be preserved, and that if they can prevent it the life blood of an already overburdened people shall not further be drained for the benefit of infamous robbers, who, calling themselves defenders of the country, have for it only the attachment of the vampire.

In the street stands, such as in political canvasses are seen all over the country, were erected in anticipation of a vast audience which the spacious Cooper would not accommodate.

These stands were not needed.

Within the audience room, however, there was gathered what can properly and only be described as a crowd. No ladies were there, and but few young men. Faces for years familiar about the places where primary elections are held, familiar at all public places, courts, race-course, Park gatherings, Japanese receptions, and toadying ovations of all sorts and kinds.

Upon the platform were, as a list which was handed us for publication states, the following

"DISTINGUISHED MEN."

Professor Morse,
Alderman Froment,
L. P. Russell,
T. B. Tappan,
Judge Hearne,
P. B. Sweeney,
Judge Birdsall,
Gideon J. Tucker.
Judge Clerke,
Wm. C. Prime,
Judge Lott,
Judge Deane,

and a vast number of short-haired gentlemen, whose faces turned from red to purple, as they cheered every anti-negro sentiment.

Long before the announced hour the crowd cheered in anticipation, called for "FERNANDY," called for music, and hurrahed white men.

In due time

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

appeared, their names being as follows:

1. F. Tallant.
2. H. P. Carr.
3. Dr. C. Ramsey.
4. J. H. Harnett.
5. J. Bulley, Jr.
6. Ph. F. Smith.
7. John Hayes.
8. L. F. Cozans,
9. H. Liebenau,
10. C. Roosevelt.
11. C. A. May.
12. O. F. Burton.
13. Horatio F. Averill.

These gentlemen being seated, the band gave, with grand effect, the National anthem, "Hail Columbia," which was greeted with cheers, accompanied with huzzas, and finally drowned in enthusiastic acclamations of praise.

MR. FRANK TALLANT then called the meeting to

ORDER,

a call which was eminently timely, and which was in the course of ten or fifteen minutes obeyed, whereupon Mr. TALLANT nominated

MR. WILLIAM CHAUNCEY AS PRESIDENT,

and the "meeting" at once, in a cheerfully acquiescent manner, adopted his suggestion, as they also did a list of 126 names as Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. (We say "names," because we are requested by nearly a dozen individuals to erase their names from the list,) which were read by Mr. J. H. HARNETT.

After the somewhat turbulent confirmation of these distinguished gentlemen, the Chairman, in a few brief remarks, opened the "heavy work" of the meeting. He deplored the present condition of the country, and expressed the hope that the movement thus set on foot might continue and extend until the nation and the Union should be entirely redeemed.

The following platform was adopted in due course:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, 1. That in the present crisis, when our beloved country is involved in civil war, and the foundations of our Constitution are in danger of being overthrown, it is the duty of every American citizen, laying aside all prejudices and attachments, whether of party or locality, to devote his energies, his fortune, and if need be his life, to the preservation, the defence and the perpetuity of the American Union.

2. That in considering the dangers which immediately threaten the Union we find two fallacies attempting to accomplish the work of destruction—the one being that of secession, culminating in the rebellion of Southern citizens, who by force of arms have attacked the glorious fabric which our fathers erected; the other being that of abolition, which has induced Northern Disunionists to declare their enmity to the Constitution, that noble instrument which is the holy bond of brotherhood of Americans.

3. That while the Government is engaged in the work of suppressing the first named class of foes to the Union, it is our duty as citizens to sustain our Government, and defend it from all enemies at home and abroad; and that in this National emergency, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, we should recollect only our duty to the whole country; *that this war should not be waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.*

4. That in dealing with the other class of foes to the Union, it becomes every citizen to bear in mind the advice of the fathers. Obeying the sage commands of WASHINGTON; they should remember that the Union is the main pillar of our real independence, the support of our tranquillity at home, our peace abroad, our safety, our prosperity, our liberty. That as this is the point in our political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (often covertly and insidiously) directed, we should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it, accustoming ourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of our political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts. That, toward the preservation of our Government, it is requisite not only that we discountenance irregular opposition to its acknowledged authority, such as is now exhibited at the South, and has been exhibited at the North in personal liberty bills and other unconstitutional legislation, but also that we resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretext. That in the doctrine of leading radical politicians, newspapers and orators, that secession ordinances are operative to destroy the Union, we recognize an innovation on those principles which has been correctly characterized by a member of the Cabinet as tending to aid and abet the Southern Confederates, and which is designed to be hostile to the Union. That in the plans of the Emancipation League, composed of certain distinguished radical leaders of the Republican Party, to exclude from the Union all States which do not abolish Slavery, we see an attack upon the American Union. That in the proposition to erect a war power above the Constitution, for the purpose of abolishing Slavery by its means, we find another plan to subvert the American system. That in all the plans and schemes of radicalism we can see no patriotism, no loyalty, no honesty, but that they are clearly, though insidiously, designed equally with the plans of the Southern Disunionists, to overthrow the Constitution, and erect in its place a new Government, on principles of tyranny over those who differ from majorities in views of right.

5. That to such measures of the Administration as may be consonant with the Constitution, we will at all times yield a hearty support. That the prompt action of the President in revoking the proclamations of certain Abolition Generals should receive the approbation of all conservative Union-loving citizens, from whom our Government derives its chief support in men and means to carry on the war; and that the continual pressing of the negro question upon the attention of the country, and the constant attempts in Congress and elsewhere to connect the abolition of Slavery with the work of the army, is an insult to our brave and gallant brothers in the field for the Union and the Constitution, and for no other cause.

6. That the soldiers composing the armies of the Union have merited a nation's thanks and will receive a nation's care, and upon their victorious return we will meet them with rejoicing praises; and should they fall in the cause, we will build monuments to their memories, while their wives and children shall be a precious legacy to be tenderly cared for, as the objects of our nation's guardianship. That we tender our hearty thanks to the leaders of of the two great armies of the East and of the West, to Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN for the skill and ability which planned the campaigns, and for that calm self-possession which he has exhibited under the base attacks of Abolitionists while he has bravely fought the enemy under great obstacles, and to Gen. HALLECK for his brilliant successes; that our armies are not enlisted in any other cause than that of the Constitution and the Union; and that the allegation of the Abolitionists that the soldiers of New-York, or of the country, are fighting for negro freedom, or negro equality, dishonors as good and brave men as the sun ever shone upon.

7. That this is a Government of white men, and was established exclusively for the white race; that the negro race are not entitled to and ought not to be admitted to political or social equality with the white race, but that it is our duty to treat them with kindness and consideration as an inferior and dependent race; that the right of the several States to determine the position and duties of the race is a sovereign right, and the pledges of the Constitution require us as loyal citizens not to interfere therewith.

8. That the wholesale extravagance, the plundering by contractors, the waste of means, which is also, indirectly, a waste of blood and life, which have so frequently appeared in the conduct of the war, as exposed by Committees of Congress, Committees on Claims, and in other ways, tending to national bankruptcy and individual impoverishment, demand our profound condemnation, and that the people, already burdened enormously yet willing to bear all necessary burdens for the Union's sake, do nevertheless demand in the loudest tones that their life-blood shall not be drained in this manner, for the benefit of infamous robbers of the nation, who profess so loudly to be the defenders of the country, but whose attachment is as deadly as that of the vampire.

9. That the Union as it was, is the Union of WASHINGTON and of the Fathers; the Union which has made America illustrious among nations; the Union which was the most beneficent Government known to man. That the Constitution as it is, is the hope of the nation, adhering to and protected by which, we shall be again free, happy and glorious; departing from and destroying which, we shall be left with only the ruins of a great nation around us, out of which no man can prophecy any new Union, or construct any better Constitution. That, believing in these principles, and praying for the guidance and blessing of God on our efforts, we, the representatives of various political parties, and of all classes and employments and professions, do solemnly reaffirm our allegiance to the Constitution as it is, and pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our honors, to the cause of the Union as it was.

The President announced as the first speaker Hon. CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky:

SPEECH OF MR. WICKLIFFE.

Gov. WICKLIFFE's appearance was greeted with loud cheers. He said that he could not but wish that the Abolitionists in Congress, with whom he had been in conflict during the past Winter, were here to witness the patriotic feeling he had witnessed here to-night. He had come because Senator CRITTENDEN could not, on account of the sickness of his wife. His mission, he thanked God, was not a political mission, to make a President, a Governor, or a Congressman, but to lift his humble voice in behalf of a Government threatened by violence in the field, and by treachery in the Congress of the United States, and his text in what he should say would be in the Union as it was. [Cheers.] The bond of that Union, it must and shall be preserved. [Cheers.] He was from the "bloody land" that was in Indian times, and had been threatened of being in the present time. Early engaging to prevent Kentucky taking the fatal step with others, he was happy to state that they were successful in quieting the rebellion in that State, and although their position was not understood abroad, yet the Union men of that State had never thought of making war on the Government, but desired if possible not to take part in the conflict in which brother was engaged against brother. [Applause]. They had settled this, and helped settle Kentucky, and their kinsmen were on both sides of that river. They wished to preserve a neutrality as far as fighting and shedding blood was concerned in this war against the Government. And if its consequences were destructive of the Constitution or the Union, they wanted, when the historian should do his duty, to write one page in which he should say that there was one green spot where brothers did not shed brother's blood—where they desired to preserve their position, asking of the two parties, North and South, to cease, and let them settle this question if they could. [Cheers.] This was the position of the Union men of that State, and he believed that their position met with the approval of Union men throughout the country, and that the Administration had never disapproved it. But when the invasion of their soil by the Southern army came, they sprang from their homes, 36,000 strong, vindicating the Government. How Kentucky had behaved herself in the battle, they all knew. How she intended to behave herself, he could answer were it not for the wicked, hellish plans of the Abolitionists North. [Cheers.] He would not go into the cause which had produced the present unhappy condition of the country, but must be permitted to give his denial that Slavery was the cause. It was Abolitionism and not Slavery. It was the war by the Societies and Presses in the North against those who lived in the Slave States that had caused the breach. They had done it by demanding to interfere with an institution which had been placed amongst us by our forefathers, under the Providence of God for his own purposes, and who, in His kind Providence, when it was proper, would remove it from the earth. [Cheers, and a cry of "Never."] He had had the mortification more than ever, during the present month, of hearing in the halls of Congress the sentiment uttered that no man could be a Union man and be a slaveholder. His blood, though old, would not permit him to remain in his place and not give the lie to it, as he did now. [Cheers.] In his State the owners of slaves were unconditional Union men, and firm in their desires to restore the Union in its integrity. They had been taunted in the Halls of Congress because of their opposition to the extraordinary measures calculated to tear the bonds of Union asunder forever and forever. The sentiment had been uttered in Congress, that there should be no Union until every slave had been declared free. [Never, never.] These sentiments had been uttered by Mr. FOSTER and Mr. SEDGWICK. They had been told there could be no union of these States while Slavery existed; that, though peace might come, there would never be a Union. There might if the Abolitionists would lay down their pens. What was meant by the accusations against the slave power? Under the Constitution the slaves had a three-fifths representation. That had been arranged as a compromise in the Convention that framed our Constitution, which, had it not been effected, we might still have been broken up into a broken Confederacy of separate dependencies or independencies. That compromise was necessary in the Constitution to guarantee its adoption by the Convention. What injury had the slave power done the Government? It had given to the North the Territories northwest of the Ohio dedicated to freedom. It had given the Government Louisiana, Texas, Florida, and, if they pleased, California. In the past history of the country, the representatives of the South were always with the Government when its honor was to be maintained or its great measures to be upheld. It was the Slave power that stood by JAMES MADISON when Free-trade and Sailors' Rights had to be maintained. Where was New-England then? [Cheers.] GOV. STRONG organized his militia for home consumption; refused to cross the lines, and then refused to give up the command. [Laughter.] The purposes and object of this meeting deserved our consideration. After Bull Run had it been proclaimed that this war should be continued, and that the States in rebellion should be demolished and become territories, and that the property in them be confiscated, and the slaves let loose, how many volunteers would the City of New-York have sent?

A VOICE—"None but black-hearted traitors." The remark of this interlocutor being misapprehended, cries of "Put him out," for five minutes prevented the progress of the meeting.

He believed that the leaders in this rebellion had sinned greatly against God and the country. Had they remained in their seats, a majority of both Houses would have seen that the South had all their rights. If anybody ought to suffer, they deserved it more than they who had been seduced into this rebellion. But Congress proposed to confiscate the property of every man, woman and child within the borders of those States, not excepting Kentucky, and that under the pretext that it was to help pay the expenses of the war. It was a lie upon its face, for the results were to be paid into the Treasury; not to lessen their taxes, but to pay the debts of Southern people due to people in the North to the amount of three hundred millions. As the army marched, property was to be seized. The owner might be a soldier in our army, or he might have gone from his home to avoid being arrested by rebels. They seize his property, and leave his family there to starve. Why were they in Kentucky anxious to get the people back to the Union? If it were only a question of interest, they in Kentucky desired it, because, with the Union dissolved, Kentucky was destined to eternal controversy. Such a bill had passed both Houses, and he feared it would be sanctioned, though he hoped that it will be defeated by the Executive. When the President proclaimed his veto, the Union would be restored in less than six months, or they might take his head off. If this law become law in force, no man living would live to see this Union restored as it was. They might see a Government made up of individuals sustained in their position by the bayonet.

GOV. WICKLIFFE then examined the cotton question at some length, asserting that owing to the failure of the accustomed supplies, England and France were ready to go to war with us, in the midst of which emancipation was urged. Cotton could *not* be grown without the labor to grow it, and with the slaves freed not one in five hundred would make a living. He alluded to the experiment being made on the Sea Islands in Gen. HUNTER's Department in terms of disparagement, and he predicted the most disastrous results to commerce to follow emancipation.

Amidst enthusiastic cheering Mr. WICKLIFFE sat down, his hand being grasped frantically by half a score of patriots, and his face dripping with perspiration.

He was followed by Hon. Mr. DUER, whose appearance somewhat disappointed the Woodites, who called in vain for the Ex-Mayor.

SPEECH OF HON. WM. A. DUER.

Judge DUER said he would not detain them long, both for their interest in the last speaker, and those to come. It was long since he had spoken in this, his native City. For years past he had taken little interest in partisan objects. He came without a partisan feeling. [Applause.] He came to take counsel in this hour of our country's calamity. There was now submitted to us the most important question in our history. It was the question of the present—one issue, and only one issue—an issue which should awaken the heart of every man who had a spark of patriotism—not the question whether the war should be put down; they were all for that. [Applause.] But the question was: Should the war be waged to sustain the Constitution and the Union, or destroy them? [Applause, and a voice, "The Union as it was."] There was at the North a conspiracy to destroy the Constitution, and overturn the Union; to establish a military despotism, by which a portion of the States of this Union should, by absolute power, rule the rest. [Applause, and a voice—"They can't do it."] The great meeting over which Mr. HAMILTON presided had put forth the doctrine that the conquered South should be governed as territories. [Hisses.] These Northern Secessionists agreed with the Southern doctrine, that by secession the States of the South were put out of the Union. [Hisses.] If they had a right to secede, and secession carried them out of the Union, JEFFERSON DAVIS was right, and the war was all wrong. Mr. JAMES A. HAMILTON was a citizen of high social standing and respectability, but it grieved him (the speaker) that a son of ALEXANDER HAMILTON should preside over a meeting of Northern Secessionists and Abolitionists. [Applause.] The Emancipation League was presided over by WM. CULLEN BRYANT, an honorable citizen, and an honor to his country as a poet, but none the less a conspirator—for that League favored abolition. That League was addressed by members of Congress who swore to sustain the Constitution—swore it not only every morning, but every hour and half hour in the day. [Laughter.] Perjury was the corner-stone of Northern secession, as rebellion was of Southern secession. There were men in Congress who voted for the wholesale Emancipation and Colonization bills, and they were in league with these abolition conspirators. [Applause.] Such men as WICKLIFFE, who in the midst of secession had fought for the Union, were denounced as Secessionists. [Hurrah for Kentucky.] He was not for suffering the leaders of the rebellion to escape. Some of them ought to suffer death. He hoped few, for history had never condemned any people for being lenient to conquered rebels. He would banish many, and deprive of the right of holding office many more; but, when it came to the masses of the people, he was for pardon. [Applause.] No confiscation, no depriving the people of their property. Was there a tyrant in history who ever made himself so damned in posterity as to sanction a measure such as this Confiscation bill? [Applause.] We could pardon the masses, for our masses had been misled. [Applause.] If any men were to be hung, the next man after JEFFERSON DAVIS would be CHARLES SUMNER. [Cheers, groans and great confusion; cries of "Where's GREELEY?"] If all could be hung who have guilt in their hearts—every man who has fostered sectional feeling—he feared there would not be a large population left. [Great applause.] These confiscation bills all contain clauses by which the property of traitors is confiscated. There was no constitutional way of taking away the property of a man except for public use by compensation, or for felony. These bills proposed to take away the property upon charges of treason without trial. [Hisses.] The Constitution provides that a man shall not be deemed guilty of crime without trial by jury. Yet, these bills would convict a man without judge, or jury, or witnesses. But it was said that the Constitution was not made for war. We got along in the war of 1812 without any such doctrine. [Applause.] There were many such despotic ideas evolved; that Congress or the President had supreme power in war times. There could be no parallel in history of the confiscation of the property of every man engaged in rebellion. JAMES the Second did not do it. No despot on earth could carry into effect such a measure as that. [Applause.] We could not ourselves carry such a measure into effect. [Applause.] We should not wage our war for any such diabolical purpose. He was uncontaminated by secession; never was contaminated by association with secessionists. The object of the war was to restore the Union, not to make the people of the North and South hate each other. [Applause.] All these attempts to get up hatred and revengeful feeling, were for the purpose of putting an end to our Constitutional Union. If questioned as to their love for the Union, many would say with GREELEY [groans and laughter,] that they would obey the Constitution as far as they could conscientiously. [Applause.] At one of the meetings of the Emancipation League they brought here LANE, of Kansas, whose hand was imbrued with his brother's blood. And he was introduced by a reverend gentleman who seemed to regard him as the glowing sun. One of the pictures drawn by this sun was that of the slaveowners of the South hunted by their slaves. He hoped that Rev. Dr. TYNG [hisses] would believe that a man could be a Christian without adopting these border ruffian doctrines. [Applause.] How could they best counteract the efforts of the emancipationists? [A voice—"Vote down the Abolitionists.] That was the proper name, for they were in favor of abolishing everything and when they got through abolishing, they would hardly have anything worth having. [Applause.] The Abolitionists were different from the Republicans. [A voice—"That's so."] He was glad to hear one assent, for he believed they would all say "No." How should this league be counteracted? Let all party be laid aside, let all unite as brothers to save our country from the hand of the fanatics. [Applause.] He wished that the loyal men of Congress, Democrats and Republicans, would unite, with JOHN J. CRITTENDEN at their head, would unite in a call for all the lovers of national freedom. Such a call would unite all such men as VAN BUREN, FILLMORE and EVERETT, and speak to the people as from the tomb of WASHINGTON. [Applause.] He would be guided by the will of such a body. He would be glad to obey it—the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was. He did not want to hear anything about compromise. The guns fired at Fort Sumter killed compromise. Let us give the South all it deserved—nothing more. [Applause.] They should not shock the sentiment of the North on the subject of Slavery. Slavery in the abstract could not be defended any more than despotism. Slavery had received its death-blow from its own friends. The arrow was in its side, and we should let it die as it must, in what time and manner as should be decided by those who alone had anything to say on the subject. [Applause.] They should not be mistaken in their devotion to the cause of the vigorous prosecution of the war for the support of the Government. They should not give the slightest cause for suspicion that they sympathized with the enemies of the Union. They must fight alike the Secessionists and Abolitionists—the one with arms, and the other with ballots. They must wage the war for the restoration of the Union and Constitution, and not for confiscation. [Applause, during which the speaker retired.]

At the conclusion of Mr. DUER's speech, the cries for "Wood," "Wood," were universal. It was announced that Mr. J. BROOKS was the next speaker, which announcement was received with signs of disapproval by the very many tired hearers, who wanted WOOD, but didn't want anybody else.

Slips of

MR. BROOK'S SPEECH

were kindly furnished the reporters, but as the wording did not agree with the phraseology of the spoken address, and as the matter produced no essential effect upon the audience, and seemed mainly to be a tirade against New-England, the native land of the speaker, we are unable to present it to our readers. "Who are you?" "What's the name of the speaker?" and "dry up," were occasional interruptions, which, however, continuous slurs upon the religion of New-England and the Puritanical element of that enterprising region, managed to quiet for the time. Cries of "Question," "Question," "What *are* you trying to do?" and other uncomplimentary salutations, sent him off into the "Maine-law" policy, which, of course, pleased the people, and with lifted voices, they all shouted "hi hi."

Mr. BROOKS having taken his seat and having been shaken heartily by the hand by Mr. WICKLIFFE and other enthusiastic Anti-Niggerites, the cries for "Wood" were renewed. It was 10½ o'clock when Hon. FERNANDO WOOD appeared. His entrance was the signal for the most enthusiastic and genuine applause. Every man in the house seemed glad to see him. Cheer after cheer saluted him, the effect of which was marred slightly by the call of "Three cheers from BEN. WOOD." The three were barely given, and some confusion ensued, when Mr. WOOD stepped to the desk and spoke as follows:

HON. FERNANDO WOOD'S SPEECH.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I congraulate you! The assembled thousands gathered here this evening, representing all classes, and composed of men heretofore identified with all parties, is an event of great significance. It augurs well for the country. We have come up here for a common purpose, actuated by a common principle, resolved to stand upon a common platform.

Our position is one one of hostility—hostility to every form of treason wherever it may appear, or in whatever disguise it may assume,—whether by armed rebellion in the South, or the no less dangerous treason taught by abolition traitors in the North. Civilians though we be, we have a part to perform in the pending National crisis, no less momentous in its consequences than that now resting upon the army of the Potomac. The noble men gathered there have assembled to put down the enemies of the country in arms against it, while, we assembled in like spirit, have resolved upon the destruction of another foe more insidious and—less manly but equally repugnant to the stability of our institutions—an enemy who plots treason by stealthy inroads upon the Constitution, and who is hourly subverting the fundamental principles of the Government itself. I know, my friends, it is said that this is no time to meet for popular discussion, that however good our object the present is not an opportune moment to advocate it. Ah! be not deceived thus. Those who oppose free discussion are themselves either fanatical agitators or too timid to contend openly for their individual or political rights. It is always in season to stand up manfully for the right, and always opportune to strike for constitutional liberty. When we cannot do this, the Republic has departed. Ours is a Government of *opinion.* The old Colonies banded together as States became centralized for certain general purposes. There was no compulsion, nor silent acquiescence in the mandates of rulers. The representatives of the several States, speaking the voice of the people, adopted the Constitution of the United States, and that instrument was subseqnently ratified by the States which became parties to it. In this spirit we commenced the Republic, and it is in this spirit that it is to be upheld and continued. Free discussion was fully tolerated, and men met and passed upon the propositions presented, without hindrance and without fear.

And I hold it is not only our privilege, but our duty, to meet and deliberate now upon the equally grave considerations involved in the condition of the country. But to go a step further back in our history. The American Revolution itself was but the child of a popular impulse, cradled long anterior to the breaking out of actual hostilities. It was not the army that produced that great accomplishment. Long before that patriotic band of men came upon the theatre of action, the minds and the hearts of the populace had resolved upon "victory or death." The eloquence of PATRICK HENRY, the wisdom of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, and the genius of THOMAS JEFFERSON had taught the people the value of freedom, and pointed out clearly the only means of its attainment. Popular assemblages and free discussion existed in every colony, and the public mind had thus been taught to know its rights—"and knowing, to maintain them." Thus, it may be said, that *opinion* thus created, produced the causes which produced the glorious result. If WASHINGTON led victorious armies, it was the patriotic spirit of the soldiery, stung by a sense of injury to their country, and a determination to be free, which in the first instance created those armies, and then made them invincible.

The battles of the Revolution were but the effective operation of the ideas which the patriots and statesmen of the day had inculcated on the people; indeed, but the practical execution of the thought and determination which non-combatants had conceived. Therefore, as mind, discussion and popular assemblages gave birth to the glorious Union of these States, so let them be maintained. Its safety depends not altogether upon the armies. Governments can be destroyed by a disregard of their written Constitutions, as well as by military aggression; and they can be preserved by a vigilant adhesion to the fundamental law, as well as by military authority. Under our system the people—the fountain of all authority, should guard with jealous concern the least encroachment, and at no time yield the invaluable privilege of free expression. At this time, great is the responsibility resting upon us. The armies, however successful, cannot do all. There are many things to be done, and many to be undone before the old Ship of State can be righted, which are not within the legitimate functions of the armies. Therefore to the winds with all opposition to an agitation against treason. Let us openly contend for the downfall of Abolitionism—the repeal of the odious and unconstitutional enactments of this Congress, and for the restoration of individual and political constitutional liberty—for believe me that these are essential if not indispensable to the restoration of the Union. The several functions of Government are exercised by the agents of the people—chosen under the forms of the Constitution. The army, the navy, the Chief Executive, the Congress, the Judiciary, and every subordinate authority, derive the power they possess, either directly or indirectly from the masses. The sovereign and supreme direction lie there. Then away with the dogma that there shall be no criticism of the acts of the public agents at this time—to the winds with the cowardly admission that free discussion is not to be tolerated because it is dangerous, and hence offensive to this or that man "clothed with a little brief authority." When we reach that condition our liberties have indeed departed. Republicanism has ceased, and the only remaining question will be what particular name and character shall the despotism assume. Shall it be military or executive? Shall it be limited constitutional or heriditary monarchy? Shall it be a rule of blood and a reign of terror?

Therefore, my friends, it is these great objects that has brought us here to-night. It is the sacred power of the people which we have met here to evoke. And God grant that the smoke of battle, and the clash of arms, and the groans of the dying, may not absorb attention to the exclusion of the peaceful remedies resting with the people themselves.

Suppose your armies entirely successful, as I hope and believe they will be—and suppose, as a consequence, every form of resistance in the South shall have disappeared—what then? A new condition of things exists nevertheless—the trying ordeal through which the country has passed, has left behind it important questions to be determined—to be determined not by the army, but by the legislative and executive departments of the Government. Your immense public debt is to be provided for—delicate questions of domestic policy are to be settled, and a general system of measures to be devised, before the old condition of things upon a new basis can possibly be restored. Commercial, political and social reconstruction, all to some extent governmental powers, are to be erected and to be put into practical operation. Here will be required eminent intellect, true patriotism, and an enlarged and comprehensive vision as extensive as the country. No merely sectional or partisan administration can be equal to it, and could not accomplish it, from the very nature of the case, even if it were so.

The American Continent is now the theatre of an unprecedented drama. Since the foundation of the world no such tragedy, with results so stupendous, has been performed. The solution of the great problem, whether man is capable of self-government, is about to be determined. That which has been a debatable question for five hundred years, is now to be settled in our case, in this struggle. We come back to the simple proposition of popular rights. That covers all. Shall these be yielded? The American people, with one voice, will say No. If not yielded, then let them no longer lie dormant, lest by non-usage they become obsolete.

Without dissipating our strength upon differences of detail let us fight under one banner for the general good. Let us raise aloft the flag of the Union and inscribe upon its folds "Down with armed traitors of the South, and down with Abolitionist traitors of the North. Death to all who by the sword, by the tongue, or by the pen, would interfere with or destroy the Republicanism inherited from our fathers. Death to all who oppose the Constitution as it is, and the restoration of the Union as it was." As I understand it, we have met to-night to inaugurate this movement, with a sure conviction that if it fails all will be lost, because without liberty we have no country, and without freedom of speech and action we have no liberty.

At the conclusion of Mr. WOOD's speech, nine hearty cheers were given for him, three for Mr. WICKLIFFE, and one for the "Union as it was," after which the vast assemblage adjourned.

AN OUTSIDE MEETING

was held, at which Judge DEAN and others spoke. Mr. DEAN created a great sensation by the introduction of the following resolution, which was adopted most thunderously:

Resolved, That while we deprecate war with any of the nations of Europe and desire peace with all, yet that our national self-respect impels us to the expression of our intense disgust at the frequent manifestations of late by certain European Powers, especially of Great Britain, through her Press and her Parliament, of a persistent meddlesomeness, a "fussy interference" in affairs not international, but strictly local and domestic, to the endangering of our national unity, and that we should view with satisfaction any rebuke which our authorities may deem proper to apply in order to abate this nuisance, and we pledge ourselves to sustain the Government in any measure, to that end.

THE SUMMATION

Of the meeting is fairly this:

In response to the call, a vast crowd met to hear about the white hatred of the black.

The preliminary services were interrupted only by applause and deafening evidences of approbation.

The resolutions were heartily indorsed.

The speech of Mr. WICKLIFFE—whose entrance upon crutches was greeted with cheers—was pregnant with hatred of the Yankee, approached only by his hatred of the negro. It teemed with coarse epithets, applied to the Anti-Slavery men of the New-England States, and was thoroughly intemperate in matter and of the fine frenzy-rolling manner. Each point was applauded to the echo; each epithet was laughed at; each anti-negro slur was relished to the full.

Mr. DUER was received coldly. He was not wanted; but Mayor WOOD was. The audience was cold at first, but warmed up as he applied terms of harsh significance to WM. CULLEN BRYANT, and sneered at the patriotism of Senators who presumed to address the Emancipation League and who bellow for freedom in the safe districts of Maine and New-Hampshire. His passionate utterance "that the first man who should be hung after JEFFERSON DAVIS was CHARLES SUMNER," was greeted with utmost enthusiasm by the audience. "God d—n his soul"—the "d—d Abolition skunk," and other characteristic expressions met our ear *upon the platform,* but to what extent such indorsement was carried in the audience we cannot say. As a whole, Mr. DUER was a failure, and succeeded only in keeping his audience in good humor by speaking against Senator LANE, Rev. Dr. TYNG, whom he called a "poor Christian," HORACE GREELEY, and other humble citizens, in such terms as made the hardened features of his hearers relax into broad grimaces, and their muscular arms swing rapturously in the air.

Mr. JAMES BROOKS was an unwelcome speaker. The audience didn't want him, and manifested that feeling very plainly, so that Mr. JAMES BROOKS had a very unpleasant time from beginning to end. Anti-New-England and anti-negro were his topics, and "dry up" was the oft-repeated comment by the weary auditors.

The only real success of the night was that of Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, whose entrance was hailed with joy: whose speech was calm, decorous and decent, delivered with dignity and received with enthusiasm; and whose popularity with the masses who composed the gathering cannot be doubted.

Among the letters received by the Committee of Arrangements was the following:

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your letter of invitation of the 16th inst., to address a meeting of the citizens of New-York, irrespective of party, at the Cooper Institute, on the 1st day of July next, etc.

I am sensible of the honor done me by your invitation, and grateful for it, but you must permit me to decline its acceptance. If Congress should not adjourn before the day of your meeting, my public duties will require my presence here; if it does adjourn, my duty will oblige me in all probability to return to Kentucky without delay.

You state, gentlemen, that the "object of the meeting is to give expression to the sentiments of our people who are opposed to the continued agitation of the negro question, and in favor of prosecuting the war for the restoration of the Union as it was, and maintaining the Constitution as it is, and for no other purpose."

Most sincerely and zealously do I concur in the object of your meeting. I trust that your example will be followed, and that popular meetings throughout the whole country will express the same noble and patriotic sentiments.

In these sentiments, and a policy conformable to them, we would, in my opinion, find an early reunion and an early peace. *How else,* or when, we can regain those blessings, I know not.

The occasion is great enough to make it becoming in the people to speak out and enlighten their representatives.

Wishing the greatest success to your meeting, I am very respectfully, yours, &c.

J. J. CRITTENDEN.

Messrs. H. F. AVERILL, LUKE F. COZANS and H. P. CARR, Committee.

Arrival of the Anglo Saxon.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, July 1.

The *Anglo Saxon,* from Liverpool, 19th, and Londonderry, 20th of June, passed Father Point at 6½ P. M., with 27 cabin passengers, and 211 in the steerage. News anticipated.

Markets.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, July 1.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT quiet, but held higher. Sales before the *Scotia's* news, 6,000 bushels Red Western, $1 10. CORN better. Sales before the steamer's news, 1,000 bushels Ohio, 44½c.; 7,500 do., 45c.; after the news, 10,500 bushels Indiana, 46c., with but a slight supply on the spot. RYE in demand; sales 8,200 bushels Western, at 60½c. FREIGHTS firm. *Imports*—67,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—2,930 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 1.

FLOUR—Demand moderate and market firm. WHEAT firm; sales at 96½c.@97c. for Milwaukee Club; 88c.@90c. for Racine do.; Red Winter Western, $1 08@$1 09. CORN in good demand; sales 40c.@42c. OATS firm. BARLEY quiet. WHISKY—Demand fair; sales 100 bbls. at 28c. FREIGHTS unchanged. *Imports*—7,000 bbls. Flour, 386,000 bushels Wheat, 410,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats. *Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 84,000 bushels Wheat, 126,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 14,000 bushels Rye.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 1.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT—Sales 2,000 bushels White Michigan at $1 34. CORN in good demand; receipts moderate; sales 40,000 bushels at 50c.@52c. Sound Western mixed Oats at 43c.; sales 10,000 bushels. WHISKY 27½c.

[Advertisement.]

THAT'S SO.—Lives there a man with soul so dead who wouldn't like to have upon his head, spotless, pure, without a flaw, one of KNOX's Hats of Straw? We reckon not. Every man of taste patronizes KNOX's establishment, and the demand for his Straw Hats the past week borders on the marvelous. Low prices and splendid fabrics reign at No. 212 Broadway, especially when the weather is pleasant.

[Advertisement.]

Measles are prostrating the volunteers by hundreds—the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers be warned in time. HOLLOWAY's Pills are positively infallible in the cure of this disease—occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposures. Only 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER CLOTHING,
At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
30 per cent. below Broadway prices.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 1.—*In steamship Scotia, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Belmont, 2 sons, 3 daughters, tutor, governess and 2 maid servants, Miss Brady, Mrs. and Miss Perry, Miss Addison, G. A. Philps and wife, Chas. D. Millar, Green Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. James Coats, 3 children and servant, Mr. Alder, Mr. Aoel, A. Van Ransalaer, Chas. Eynard, James Holmes, Mr. Wade, C. C. Schneider, Mrs. Sarah Chance, Miss Jane Harris, Mr. Philps, Jr., Mr. Pearce, Dr. and Mrs. Balsford, Mrs. Geritt Smith, Mrs. Chas. D. Millar, Mrs. Fair, child and nurse, Miss Hyatt, John A. Paste, Mr. Schmidt, C. Jopham, Mr. Stoermayer, Miss Millar, Miss Purday, B. P. Stowe, R. Barkett, Mr. Gairrie, Mr. and Mrs. Bael, C. W. Smith, Mr. Le Fourcade, C. S. Debost, G. B. English, Mr. and Mrs. Denslow, Mr. and Mrs. Berryman, Mr. and Mrs. Wyman and child, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald, 2 children and maid servant, Mr. Fenton, Miss Carter and maid, Mr. McGarkin, J. H. Baldwin, H. G. Ward, Mr. Jones, F. Hazletine, J. H. Whitcomb, Stuart Brown and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Hazletine, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Coxe, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Coxe, Stuart Brown, nurse and infant, Wm. D. Stuart, Nicholas Wilson, John Sorvitz, Thomas Burges, Salvador Kittel, Miss Haggerty and sister, Mrs. Ogden Haggerty, J. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Holneningham, Dr. H. E. Schmid, Mr. Handerkemp, Dr. Taylor, Mr. Petrie, Miss Fisher and maid, Mr. Robins, 4 children, nurse and maid servant, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Miller, Miss Angell, Mr. James Howard Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Comstock, Mr. Piranduto, S. Montgomery, J. E. Alforse, Mrs. Delaeour, child and nurse, Robert Craig, C. Angrove, Fred. Britton, Mr. Belmont and 2 men servants, P. S. Byrne, Mr. Hatch, William Barbour, Mr. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. John Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Devlin, 2 sons, daughter and servant, Mr. J. Wilson, A. M. Hays, E. Cunard, lady, 4 children, governess and 2 servants, 2 do., Mr. Horner, Mr. Garcstche, John S. Dickinson, R. G. McGill, Mr. Joswin, Mr. Gourmir, Mr. and Mrs. Paulding and servant, Mr. Williamson, wife and child, Mr. and Mrs. Scholfield, Mr. Gilby, J. S. C. Queen, L. Livison, Mrs. Chambers, Mr. Wards and man servant, Robt. Mayers and wife, Miss Ellen Mayers, Alfred Mayers and 3 children, Geo. Godd, Thos. Jones, Isaac Wilson, Mr. McLoughlin, Messrs. Cook & Cain, mail officers. Total, 190.

JULY 1.—*In steamship Teutonia, from Hamburg and Southampton.*—Mrs. Dittsmarsch, C. F. Adac and lady, Ella Woods, Elizabeth Calbertson, W. Woods, A. Meisel, A. Schleussner, S. Schultheiss and lady, Loeds E. Kohli, Anna Goesmich, Pemelia Trevett and child, Clara Hesse, J. Gross, lady and child; H. Stargard and servant, Adolphine Ahlers, Mrs. Campling, Mr. Gilead, A. Smith, Mr. Foullen, Louise Gardner, Florentine Giepp, A. Mobach and child, Sibilla Stern, J. P. Roch, Valerie Schultz, J. Weissenfeldt, Max Huber, E. T. Randt, L. Gieske, John Theiss and son, C. Lady, Marie Abraham, Sally Dux, S. Ouetsch, V. Busch, lady and three children; Anna Busch, J. Koch, G. Nachmaun, P. Best, Christine Rupp, Anna Zorn, S. Muller, C. Brolin, F. Steiner, B. Kahn, E. Dunhaupt, Henrietta Alexander, Elizabeth Ach, H. Brouner, lady and child; H. Rossenheim, L. Rosenheim, G. Mapp, H. Angelbach, S. Weitz, Anna Boechmer, Rosa Pointz, Adam Haffkill, H. Koster, Dr. Groninger, Mrs. M. Chardler, P. Melne, Jas. Hill, M. Meyer.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 32 | Sun sets.... 7 35 | Moon sets....10 25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 11 | Gov. Island.12 00 | Hell Gate.... 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 1.

Cleared.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Steamers H. Burden, Meredith, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; China, (Br.,) Anderson, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Franklin, Young, Baltimore, Wm. Daly & Co.

Ships Galena, Leavitt, New-Orleans, Wm. Nelson & Sons; Alleghanian, Bartow, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Anna F. Schmidt, Troombley, London, John Riley; Gottorp, Wierths, Antwerp, Ruger Bros.

Barks Albis, (Hamb.,) Humans, Shanghai, Weston & Gray; Winond, Fickett, Zaza, Peck & Church; Elise, (Norw.,) Dahly, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Queen of England, (Br.,) Wheeler, Dublin, Geo. Main; Helen Maria, Marshall, Philadelphia, R. P. Buck & Co.

Brigs Anna D. Jordan, Abbott, Cienfuegos, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Morning Star, (Br.,) Graham, St. John, N. B., J. S. Dealey; S. P. Brown, Hammond, Havana, N. H. Brigham; Brig Samuel Welsh, Almeida, Alicant, Spain, Miller & Houghton; Porto Platte, (Brem.,) Koper, Porto Platte, C. F. & H. G. Schmidt; Wild Pigeon, (Br.,) Johnson, Nassau, Jos. Eneas.

Schooners Rock Hill, Martin, Aux Cayes, H. Becker & Greave; John G. Whipple, Lamson, Fortress Monroe, E. D. Hurlbut; Louis Walch, Reed, Kittery, Me., Jed Frye & Co.; Cornelia, Blaisdell, Portland, Geo. L. Hatch & Co.; Volant, (Br.,) Slocum, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Quickstep, (Br.,) Johnson, St. John, N. B., H. & C. A. De Wolf; Etta, Cooper, Havana, J. E. Wood & Co.; Empire, (Br.,) Doe, Bermuda, McCall & Futh; Thos. Bodine, Phair, Beaufort, N. C., Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamship Teutonia, (Hamb.,) Taube, Hamburg June 18, with mdse. and 407 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Saw a number of icebergs from lon. 44 W. to lon. 47, lat. 48, also one near Cape Race. June 19, off Start Point, saw Bremen steamship New-York, hence for Bremen. June 24, lat. 48 37, lon. 35 50, passed steamship Persia, hence for Liverpool. June 26, lat. 43, lon. 46, saw a large screw steamer, bound W. June 29, lat. 41, lon 67, passed steamship Bavaria, hence for Hamburg.

Steamship Scotia, Judkins, Liverpool June 21, via Queenstown 22d, at 4:23 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Arrived off the Battery at 7:15 A. M. June 24, lat. 51 15, lon. 21 42, passed Br. steamship City of New-York, hence for Liverpool. June 26, lat. 49 31, lon. 38 44, passed Br. ship Adele, bound W.

French steam gunboat Gassendi, Goutier, Straits of Bellisle, N. F., 4 ds.

U. S. steam transport Delaware, ——, Baltimore in ballast.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Philadelphia, Poole, Glasgow, 14th inst., with coal and pig iron to Thos. Richardson & Co. Had heavy westerly weather up to the Banks, since light westerly winds and calms. Saw a large number of icebergs on the eastern edge of the Banks.

Ship Dolphin, (of Boston,) Humphrey, Remedios 9 ds., with sugar to master. The ship Flora Southard, for New-York, sld. the day previous.

Ship Exchange, (of Bath,) Chaney, Havana June 19, in ballast to C. C. Duncan & Co.

Bark David Nickels, (of Searsport,) Blake, Matanzas 12 ds., with molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Had light easterly weather most of the passage.

Bark Glenwood, Rowland, Havana June 26, with sugar to Jonas Smith & Co.

Brig Eurus, Parsons, Campeachy June 4, with sugar and logwood to F. Talbot & Co. On the outward passage, Robert Titcomb, seaman, of Maine, was washed from the jibboom, and was lost. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Iginia, (Aus.,) Luppis, Antwerp 55 ds., with mdse. to Heye Bros. June 23, lat. 41 23, lon. 65 20, spoke an Am. bark, strg. E.

Brig John, (Norwg.,) Olsen, Galway 32 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Eureka, (Br., of Guysboro, N. S.,) Horton, Girgenti, Sicily, 73 ds., via Gibraltar 60 ds., with brimstone to Rogers & Rich. Has had light westerly winds for last forty days.

Schr. Louis Walsh, Reed, Poughkeepsie, with lumber, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Ellen Rodman, Bowman, New-Bedford, 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Mary and Susan, (Br.,) Hall, Eletheura, 8 ds., with fruit to James Douglas.

Schr. Luisiata, Underhill, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin.

Schr. Gen. J. Cropper, Concklin, Accomac, Va., 2 ds., with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. [illegible], Port Royal 5 ds., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Schr. [illegible], White House 4 ds., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Schr. T. S. Tull, Carver, Baltimore 4 ds., with corn and wheat to master.

Schr. A. E. Willard, (of Bangor,) Conley, Sagua June 17, with sugar and molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. J. W. Faulkin, Boston, 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Arctic, Taylor, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. N. Briggs.

Schr. Albert, Parker, Elizabethport, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Crusoe, Foster, Eastchester, in ballast.

Schr. Gen. J. Cropper, Conkling, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, with mdse.

BELOW—Ship Philadelphia, Poole, Glasgow May 14.

SAILED—U. S. steam transport Atlantic; U. S. steam transport Virginia, Fortress Monroe.

WIND—Sunset, W. N. W. and light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 1.—Arr., ships Tranquebar, London; Charlemagne, Trepane; bark Azor, Fayal; ship Autocrat, Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Baltic is now on the great balance dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

The ship Southern Chief is in the great sectional dock for examination.

The bark James Cook, of Boston, from Matanzas, that went ashore, on the 6th inst., at Carson's Inlet, has been got off, and was towed to the City, to-day, by steamtug Henry Burden, Capt. Anthony. She is considerably damaged, and requires a steam-pump to keep her free.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—The ships Spitfire and Young Mechanic have arrived. Thus far the Young Mechanic's cargo looks bad, considerably damaged by salt water. The repairs to the ship Andrew Jackson are progressing. The ship Dublin has been sold at this port for $15,000, cash.

The steamship Golden Gate, on her passage up to this port, shipped a sea, which knocked off a part of the hurricane-deck forward, and about 8 cases of mdse. were damaged. (By letter.)

CARD.—At a meeting of the passengers on board the steamship City of Baltimore, held June 30, 1862, Rev. G. W. Bosworth, of Portland, in the Chair, the following complimentary resolutions to the captain and officers were unanimously passed: That we, a Committee duly appointed by the passengers, desire by this means to express their sense of the vigilance, care and attention shown by the officers of the City of Baltimore, and to bear testimony to the excellent discipline which pervades every department of the ship, and we wish to convey to Capt. James Kennedy, the commander, our thanks for his constant kindness and attention to us, and to express our admiration for his ability and seamanlike qualities, our perfect confidence in him as a commander, and our respect for him as a gentleman.

Notice to Mariners.

MEDITERRANEAN—COAST OF SPAIN.

LIGHT AT EL CABANAL, VALENCIA.

Official information has been received at this office that the Minister of Marine at Madrid has given notice, that on and after the 31st day of March, 1862, a light would be exhibited from the highest and southernmost of the two towers of the hermitage or Church of Nuestra Senora de los Angeles, at the village of El Cabanal, at the port of Grao de Valencia, on the southeast coast of Spain. The light is a fixed white light, elevated 66 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 9 miles. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the sixth order. The tower is square, 54 feet high, colored a grayish white, and stands about 640 yards from the sea, in lat. 39 28 50 N., lon. 0 20 0 west of Greenwich. This light replaces the former light which was exhibited from the same tower.

RED LIGHT AT TORREVIEJA.

Also, that on and after the 31st day of March, 1862, a fixed red light would be exhibited from a light-house in the ruined fort at Punta Cornuda, in the province of Alicante. The light is 33 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 4 miles. The tower is 20 feet high, colored dark green, and is in lat. 37 58 8 N., lon. 0 39 56 W. of Greenwich. This light will be moved seaward as the mole advances. The shoals which exist in the vicinity of Punta Cornuda make it dangerous for vessels of large draft to approach nearer than 1½ cables.

BAY OF TUNIS—RED LIGHT AT LA GOLETTA.

The Tunisian Government has given notice that on and after the 10th day of April, 1862, a fixed red light would be exhibited from the extremity of the eastern jetty, at the entrance to La Goletta, in the bay of Tunis, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 6 miles. By order.

THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office Light-house Board, May 27, 1862.

Spoken, &c.

Smyrna—whaling bark, of New-Bedford, Webb, from Talcahuana 76 ds., for Fayal direct to clean, on May 25, in lat. 34 50, lon. 35 42. All well on board.

Dirigo—schr., hence for New-Orleans, June 19, off Double-headed Shot Keys.

Foreign Ports.

[PER CITY OF BALTIMORE.]

Arrived from New-York.—Wm. Nelson, off Halle; Robert Treate, at Londonderry; Franklin and China, at Deal; Charlotte, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia.—Ariel, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore.—Espero, at Londonderry.

MEM.—Brig Elizabeth, Bordeaux for New-York, lost with all hands, near Bordeaux, June 13.

[PER SCOTIA.]

Arrived from New-York.—China, at Brouwershaven, Brazil Packet, at Falmouth; Clarissa, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore.—Georgia, at Liverpool.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WARD'S
PERFECT FITTING
SHIRTS.

READY-MADE OR TO MEASURE.
SIX FOR TEN DOLLARS,
OR SINGLY $1 70 EACH.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in the retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $26 PER DOZEN.
Very Strong Shirts, my own make.
SIX FOR SEVEN DOLLARS,
OR SINGLY $1 20 EACH.
LINEN SHIRTS,
TO MEASURE, $30 PER DOZEN.
SELF MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
Of fine quality, bought for cash, of the best European Manufacturers, and absolutely sold at retail in New-York at a profit of only TEN PER CENT.
COLLARS, best four-ply, $1 50 per dozen.
NECK TIES, at 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c. and 50c.
HALF-HOSE, $1 50 to $2 88 per dozen.
GAUZE COTTON UNDER SHIRTS, 60c., to $1.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, warranted all linen, at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75 and $3 per dozen.
GLOVES—ALEXANDRE'S BEST KIDS, $1 10.
FRENCH SUSPENDERS, 50 cents; usual price, $1.
S. W. H. WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY,
Between White and Walker sts.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—GREAT GALA RACING DAY, FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1862.—Three splendid races on this day. First race—Stake for three-year olds, two mile heats; closed with twelve entries. Second race—Great handicap, two miles out; closed with fifteen entries. Third race—Ladies' gift, for saddle-horses, half-mile heats, for a magnificent enameled gold watch, inlaid with diamonds. Many of the best race-horses in America will appear in these races. In order to give the public an opportunity to witness these races at as little expense as possible, the Manager has determined for this day to allow the price of admission to the field at the unprecedented low price of 25 cents. Ladies, accompanied by gentlemen, will be admitted free of charge. Steam-cars will leave South Ferry every five minutes during the day, and return as soon as the races are over. Horse-cars will leave Division-av., Williamsburgh, and Fulton, Wall-st. and South Ferries, Brooklyn, every five minutes, for East New-York, connecting with the steam-cars for the Course.
JOHN L. CASSADY.

ALL DISEASES OF THE FEET SUCCESSFULLY treated by Dr. J. BRIGGS, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway. Dr. BRIGGS' Alleviator also works to a charm in alleviating the pain of corns, bunions, callosities, vascular excrescences, frosted and blistered feet, &c. If a proper-fitting boot or shoe is worn, a perfect cure is guaranteed. Relief in all cases. 25c., 50c. and $1 per box. Sent by mail, and sold by druggists everywhere.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, or waitress only, or would go as nurse: she perfectly understands her business in either capacity; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERienced laundress, family washing or a few gentlemen's; understands fine washing and fluting; has the best of reference as to character and capability from families she has worked for the last ten years; is in care of a gentleman's house. Call or address MRS. BENSON, No. 76 East 23d-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, ALL through the country, to sell our new and superior style prize packages. We manufacture all kinds of packages. $15 per day made easy. Business genteel. Sales quick. Send for circulars. S. C. RICHARDS & CO., No. 102 Nassau-st., N. Y.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; can bake bread excellently; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 106 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can be seen for two or three days at her last place, 132 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A BEAUTIFUL FIRST FLOOR TO LET, in a new brown-stone house; rent, to a small family, $14 per month; two parlors, three bedrooms, kitchen, pantries, water, gas, and water-closet, No. 458 West 35th-st.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS, City and country, who sell P. P. CO.'S BUCK-I GOODS, will appear in the *Times* Saturday, July 19. Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.